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Canadian International Development Agency
Agence canadienne de développement international

Canadians in the Third World

CIDA's year in review
1981-82

Canada

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Minister's Message

No one would call 1981-82 a vintage year for our world. Most people were suffering the evils of one crisis or another — ranging from the widespread malaise afflicting so many economies, to a multitude of small but violent conflicts around the world. Beyond these lay even bigger unresolved questions: tensions dividing humanity along North-South as well as East-West lines, and our deadly capacity — through war or some more gradual folly — to put a tragic end to our story.

Despite the enormity of the problems, however, the search for solutions continued — and 1981-82 saw a number of noteworthy efforts. Canada played a leadership role, disproportionate to our weight in world affairs, in keeping the North-South dialogue alive. It is in everyone's best interest that cooperation rather than confrontation should prevail in relations between the rich and the poor countries, and there is a vital role to be played by the middle powers — as we saw with Canada, Mexico, India and the Scandinavian countries — in bridging the gap.

During the year, Canada took an active part in a series of international meetings that dealt with major world problems. Canada's efforts, as host of the Montebello summit of in lized countries, ensured that North-South a re prominent on the agenda. At the United as energy conference in Nairobi, Prime Minister Trudeau specified some new Canadian initiatives to help the oil-importing countries of the Third World — including funds for energy research and technology transfer, and a special grant to help the countries of Africa's Sahel region to increase local production of food and energy.

In Paris, at the UN conference on least-developed countries, Canada was instrumental in achieving a consensus among donor countries to devote 0.15 per cent of GNP to development efforts in the

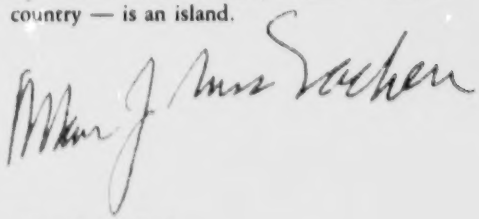
(Photo: John Evans)

poorest countries. At the Commonwealth Heads of Government conference in Melbourne, the Prime Minister announced new steps to increase food production, through two innovative programs — one in the area of ocean development, the other concerning agricultural extension workers, with emphasis on the role of women. And at the special North-South Summit in Cancun, serving as co-chairman, the Prime Minister helped to articulate Third World concerns as countries representing the industrialized and the developing groups struggled to find a way to launch a new round of global negotiations.

Typical of the constructive leadership shown by Canada was our positive contribution toward resolving problems obstructing the commitment of funds for development projects through the International Development Association (IDA), the World Bank's channel for concessional assistance to less-developed countries. A Canadian initiative in September led to a modified arrangement for the Sixth Replenishment of IDA that enabled it to continue delivering vital funding to developing countries.

I cannot claim that Canadian activism resulted in great leaps forward in international cooperation during 1981-82, but Canada was consistently constructive in its approach, and at the very least helped to ensure that world leaders, preoccupied by pressing economic and political problems, were not allowed to forget about Third World development. Beyond that, we can hope that useful groundwork was achieved, through sustained pressure to pay more attention to North-South issues, that will lead to new progress in the foreseeable future toward a more just, cooperative and stable world system.

If interdependence is the lesson we are being taught as we are buffeted by the tumult of world events, perhaps we will prove wise enough to see a deeper lesson beneath the surface: that the answer to our present problems, and the key to much else besides, lies in a recognition of our human solidarity. In the world we share, no man — and no country — is an island.



Allan J. MacEachen
Deputy Prime Minister and
Secretary of State for External Affairs

President's Message

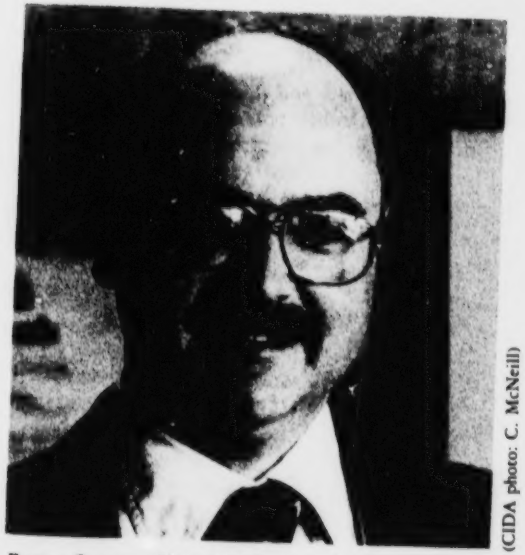
At a time of economic downturn, people tend to criticize expenditures not perceived as relating directly to their personal welfare. Canada's development assistance program has therefore come under intense scrutiny — by MPs, media and the public at large. Seeking solutions to domestic problems, we tend to overlook the importance of trade. We forget that if developing countries — where economic growth outpaced developed economies in recent years — fail to build healthy economies, they cannot be our future trading partners. Indeed, CIDA's mandate is to promote the economic, as well as the social, wellbeing of the developing countries.

CIDA is very conscious of public scrutiny, and of the constant need to improve our effectiveness. Every dollar not spent on administration is a dollar more for development. Tighter administration is more efficient, more responsible to Canadian taxpayers, and more productive developmentally.

Steps have been taken. Last year's Review outlined the move to a Country Focus form of programming, starting with a country's needs and seeking the best response — whether through bilateral programs, non-governmental organizations, or economic means such as balance-of-payments support or lines of credit.

Growing from that Country Focus approach is CIDA's new structure, as of summer 1982. Known as the 4A structure – for Asia, Anglophone Africa, Francophone Africa and the Americas — it will streamline administration, requiring fewer levels of decision-making. The resulting reduction in bureaucracy will make for swifter decisions and better internal communications, as explained later.

Underlying the new structure are improved financial and operating systems. A Comprehensive Agency Management Plan is now providing tangible results, and CIDA has pioneered a Long Range Systems Plan (LRSP) to automate program data throughout the Agency.



(CIDA photo: C. McNeill)

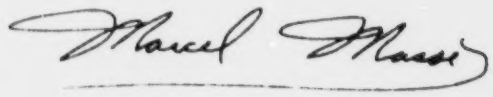
Growing pains are inevitable, but progress has been made in computerizing the information required for day-to-day management of projects that, on average, are 10,000 kilometres away from Canada. In the Southeast Asia section, for example, an initiative taken over two years ago to experiment with automation of project information, has evolved into a more comprehensive reporting and analytical tool now used throughout Bilateral Branch. Faster, more accurate LRSP reports are an integral part of the improved financial and operating systems now being implemented.

Tighter controls are also being applied in our cooperation with developing countries, since lack of structural changes can often thwart the best-planned development. We are making suggestions on such matters as income redistribution, use of marginal lands, energy resources, utility rates, and distribution of agricultural products, to ensure that our programs have maximum chance of success.

When conditions are not met and Canadian taxpayers' interests are not protected, we are prepared to withdraw. This happened with a rural development effort in Haiti. Despite its many successes, we found that administrative improvements called for after a management audit in the spring of 1981, and agreed to by Haiti, were not being observed. After considerable soul-searching — because no one wishes to end a project providing schools, health clinics and safe drinking water — Canada suspended its participation in November 1981. On balance it was the only responsible step to take. Canada's international reputation as an efficient donor was reinforced.

These are some of the specific actions CIDA is taking to ensure that Canadian cooperation is of the highest quality, and merits continued support from Canadians. The overall goal, of course, is to increase people's ability to help themselves — particularly in agriculture and food self-sufficiency, energy, and human resources development — and to make certain that our help reaches the countries and people in greatest need.

Decisions we are making today are shaping tomorrow's world, and I believe Canada's current participation in international development represents a wise investment in a better future.



Marcel Massé
President

Introduction

The 1980-81 CIDA Annual Review described the role of the various Agency branches in creating and maintaining Canada's Official Development Assistance (ODA) program. This year's Review focuses largely on activities in CIDA's four regions of operation: Anglophone and Francophone Africa, the Americas and Asia. Policy and management initiatives and activities will henceforth be examined only when they constitute a major change in emphasis or orientation. Such is the case this year with CIDA in the midst of a major reorientation of its structure and approach to development assistance. In 1980-81, the Agency began moving to a "Country Focus" in program activity whereby the Corporate Indicative Planning Figure (IPF)* for each core country** is developed *before* an examination is made of the appropriate delivery mechanism to meet the identified needs of the country. Thus the main focus shifts from the concerns of CIDA's various programs to the full scope of needs in each of the developing countries assisted by Canada. In this way the Country Program Manager, though located in a bilateral branch, can recommend, for example, that non-governmental channels be emphasized in responding to the identified situational needs.

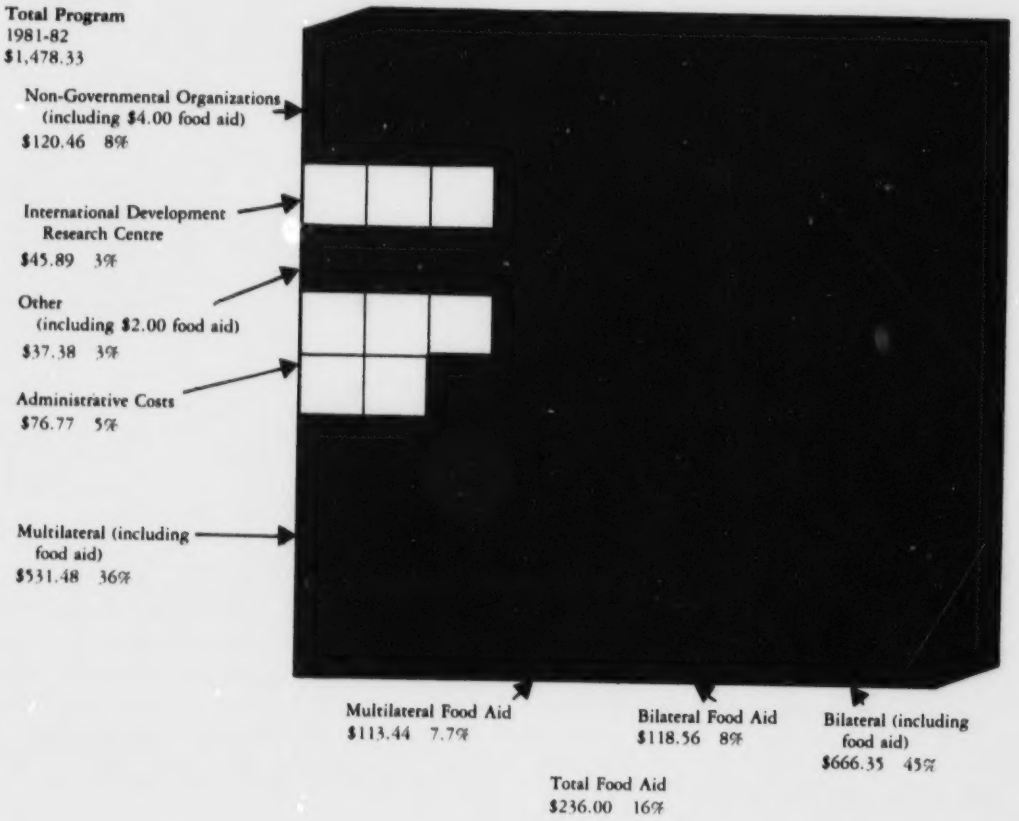
This Country Focus approach is at the heart of a new streamlined structure destined to be in place by the fall of 1982. It involves the dissolution of the Bilateral Programs Branch and the formation of four new geographical branches — Anglophone and Francophone Africa, the Americas, and Asia — each headed by a Vice-President reporting directly to the President. (Organization charts outlining both the old and new structure are provided at the back of the Review.) The new structure will eliminate two reporting levels between the President and project managers. This will improve vertical communications, reduce the length of time required to make decisions, particularly in relation to programming issues and project approvals, and provide more and faster feedback to senior management from the country desk level.

Both Country Focus and the Four A structure are designed to streamline program mechanisms, further focus them on the countries of the developing world, and increase the impact of Canada's development assistance program.

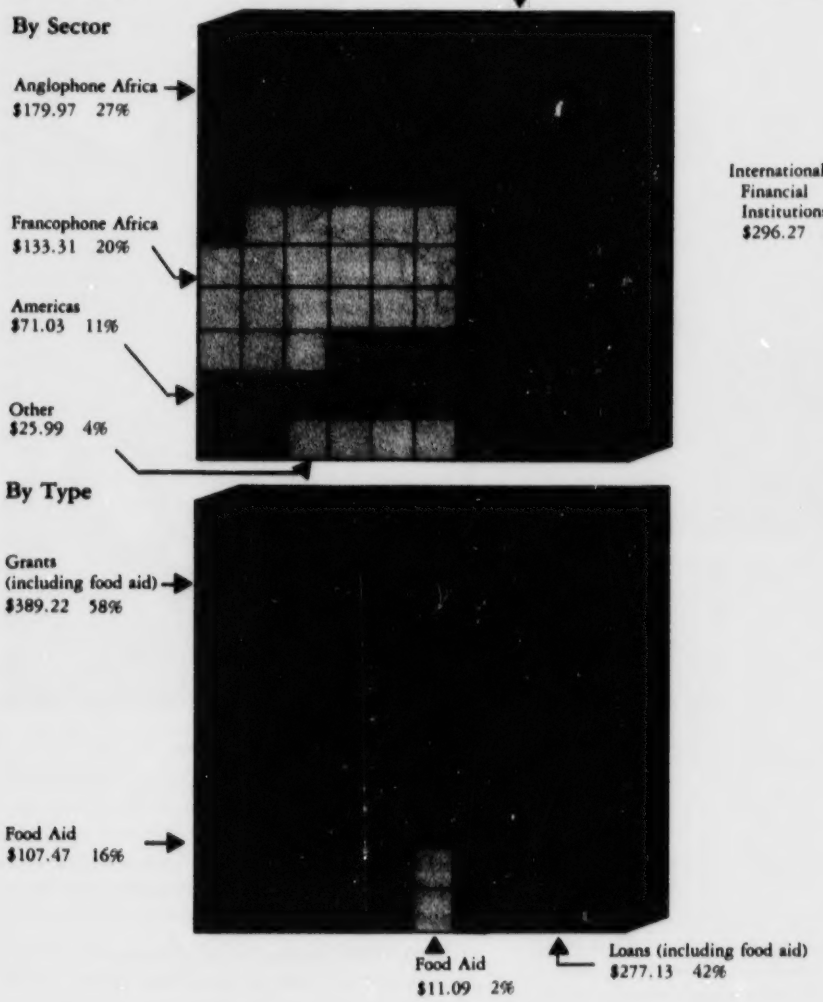
* The Corporate Indicative Planning Figure is an indication of the amount of country-to-country Official Development Assistance provided by Canada over a five-year period to a recipient country, whether channeled through non-governmental organizations, other private sector organizations, or government-to-government loans and grants.

** Core country designates a country in which CIDA maintains a concentrated program of development assistance, i.e., where all channels of delivery — bilateral programs, multilateral programs, special programs — are used over a multi-year planning period to help meet a developing country's needs.

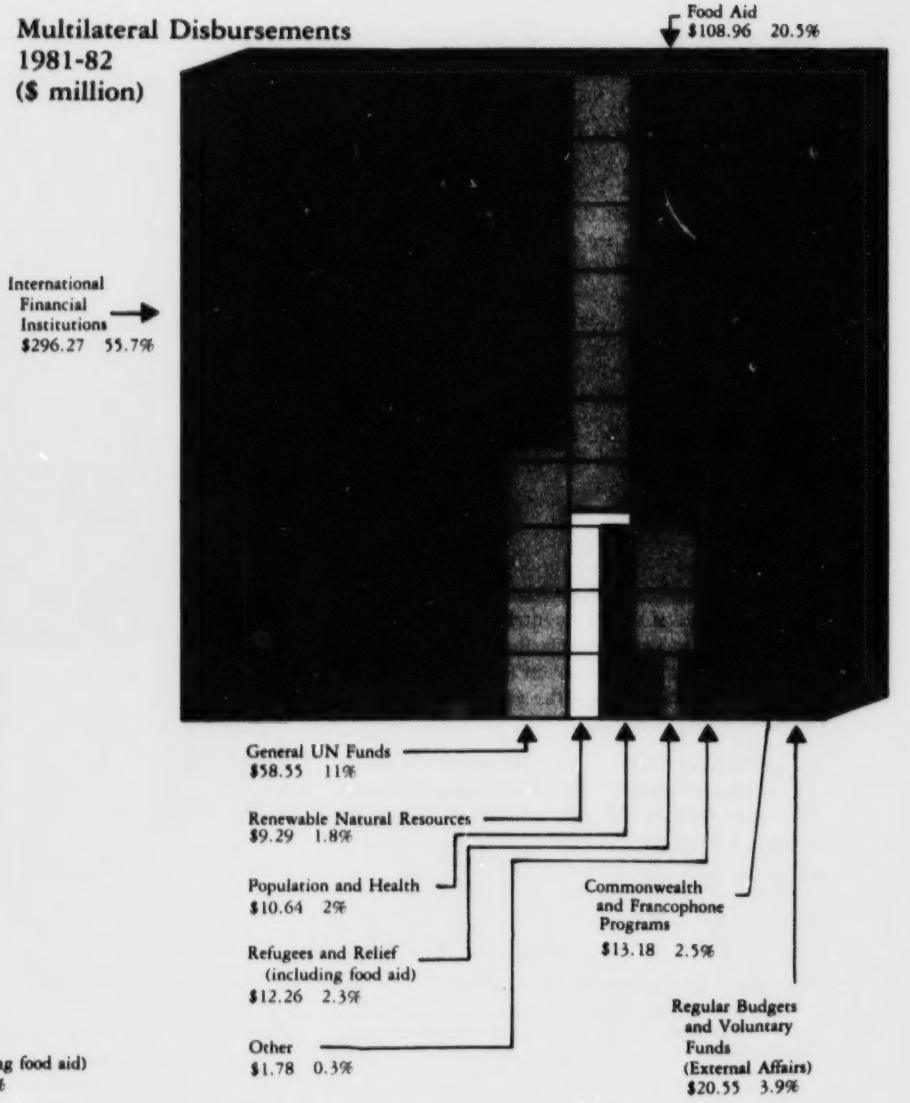
Expenditures by Program Fiscal Year 1981-82 ($ million)



Bilateral Disbursements 1981-82 ($ million)



Multilateral Disbursements 1981-82 ($ million)



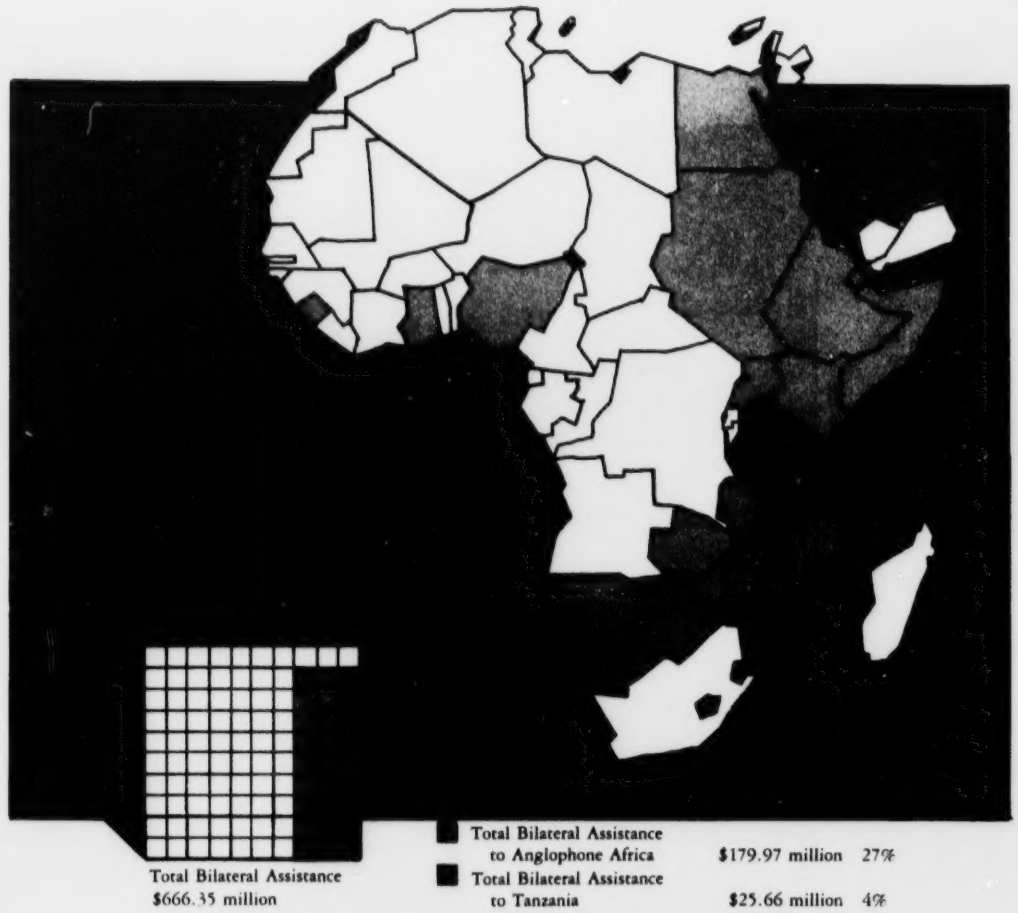
Anglophone Africa

African states are among the world's newest and least developed nations. Of the 31 countries the United Nations classifies as the poorest in the world, 20 are African. When the world economic recession began in the 1970s Africa, with a general lack of oil reserves, felt the greatest impact. While industrialized nations are severely taxed in their efforts to cope with deteriorating economic conditions African nations face the impossible task of waging a similar war handicapped by acute shortages of trained and experienced people, fragile political systems, weak institutions, and vulnerable economies limited to a narrow range of raw exports.

Agriculture is the mainstay of African economies. The population is 80 per cent rural and subsistence farming, most of which is done by women, provides the main means of earning a living. But production has been falling. During the 1970s it failed to keep pace with the rate of population growth. Eleven of the 27 countries in CIDA's Anglophone Africa Branch are facing critical food shortages. Some $38 million in food aid was sent in 1981-82 to help bridge the gap between food production and demand.

CIDA's bilateral program in Anglophone Africa is directed almost exclusively towards the least developed countries. With the exception of five small Mission Administered Fund* programs, all Anglophone Africa Branch funds ($185 million in 1981-82) are channeled into countries with a per capita Gross National Product below U.S. $720. Another $30 million was contributed in 1981-82 through Multilateral Programs Branch to the African Development Fund which also concentrates its operations on the poorest African countries. The Fund, which Canada played a leading role in establishing in 1972, promotes the economic and social development of member states. Almost 40 per cent of its funds are used for agricultural projects aimed at solving the long-term problem of food self-sufficiency. Other areas of concentration are transportation and public utilities.

CIDA, as well, devotes the largest part of its Anglophone Africa funds to agriculture and all activities that contribute to food security — production,



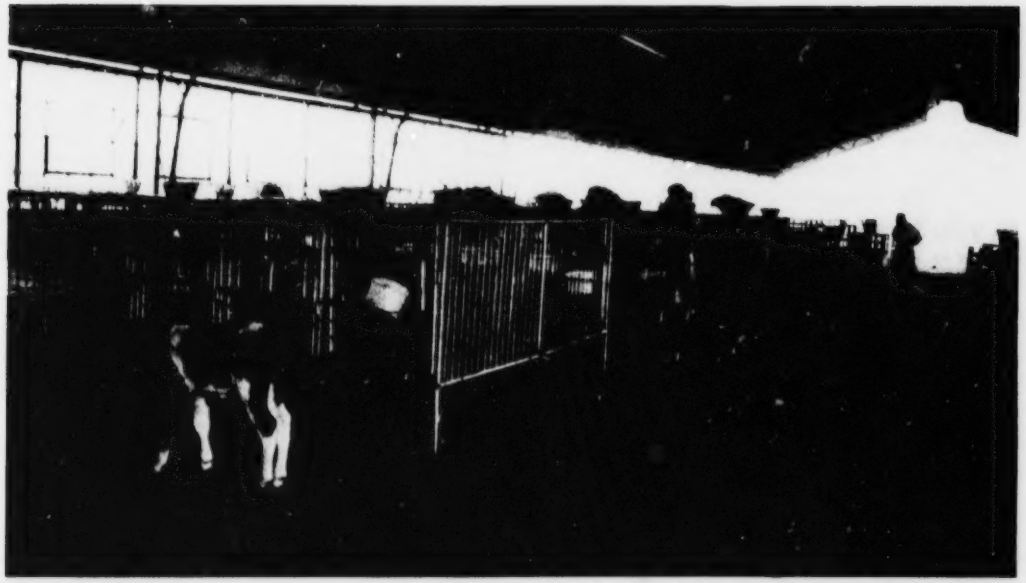
* CIDA provides funds to Canadian Embassies and High Commissions so they can respond quickly to requests for assistance on small projects. The funds, from CIDA's regular bilateral allocations, are usually limited to a maximum of $25 000 per project, and are given to such organizations as community or agricultural cooperatives, village development committees, hospitals, schools, and recognized non-governmental organizations.

distribution, storage and marketing. Projects promoting food self-sufficiency include wheat production in Tanzania, Kenya and Zambia, dairy development in Malawi and Swaziland, and maize and fertilizer storage in Zambia.

The transportation sector is a key element in the food security equation. The food crisis in southern Africa can be linked to transportation bottlenecks. Zimbabwe, for example, currently produces a food surplus but exports are limited by wagon shortages in Zimbabwe and neighboring countries, and capacity handling problems in Mozambique. Zimbabwe's railway system, at the hub of southern Africa's transportation network, suffered severely during the years of sanctions and hostilities. Its reduced carrying capacity is resulting in an estimated $8-million loss in export earnings per week.

CIDA is providing $6 million for the purchase of five railway locomotives and spare parts to help the situation. Other financing will permit the National Railways of Zimbabwe to purchase an additional 20 Canadian locomotives.

One of the keys to economic growth in Africa is the development of human resources. People are Africa's greatest resource, and one that is just beginning to be tapped. Developing their potential through technical assistance and training is one of CIDA's priorities. In Botswana, scholarships in mining engineering are being provided for studies at Canadian universities; in Kenya a CIDA-funded Teacher's Training College is providing educational opportunities for 600 students who, upon graduation, pass on their newly-acquired skills and knowledge in small towns and villages; and in Swaziland training is an important component in a project that has helped the dairy industry approach self-sufficiency in just five years.



Some $3.9 million in Canadian cattle, equipment, expertise and training has helped the Swaziland dairy industry approach self-sufficiency in just five years. (CIDA photo: C. McNeill)

Swaziland approached CIDA in 1976 requesting assistance in increasing its milk production and reducing its reliance on imports. CIDA turned to the University of Saskatchewan's College of Agriculture.

A farm was established and some 300 Canadian Holsteins brought in to provide the base for a productive herd. A feed mill and dairy processing plant were also built. Offspring of the Canadian cattle were leased to local farmers on generous terms and extension workers offered advice on the care of the cattle and tips to increase production. To date, the cattle are producing good volumes of milk — equal to, if not better than, their counterparts back in Canada.

Sales of milk are increasing about 20 per cent a year. And though many shops do not have refrigeration and the climate is hot and humid, spoilage is not a problem. Customers see to it that the milk does not stay on the shelf very long.

Both the feed mill and the processing plant are profit-making. The Dairy Board is using the profits to assist small farmers to buy cows and upgrade their farms. Swazi students have gone abroad to study dairy technology at universities in Kenya and Ireland and to train on dairy farms in Canada. The farm is now largely run by Swazis and CIDA expects to end its involvement in early 1983. A similarly successful project is underway in Malawi.

Africa is facing a desperate energy crisis — a scarcity of fuelwood. More than 80 per cent of Africans depend on wood for cooking and the resource is rapidly running out. The search for fuelwood is leading to increased erosion and forests are turning into desert. The repercussions on agriculture are devastating.

Energy is one of CIDA's three development priorities and at the UN Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy at Nairobi, Kenya, in 1981 the Prime Minister announced several initiatives including the creation of the Canadian Renewable Energy Facility (CREF) within the Industrial Cooperation Program of Special Programs Branch. CREF funds up to 100 per cent of the costs to Canadian companies in the renewable energy field to test and adapt technology in the Third World. To date, CREF has tested solar heating panels in Kenya and small-scale hydro projects in Swaziland and Sierra Leone.

Canada was chosen during the year to head the energy sub-committee of the seven-nation donor group Cooperation for Development in Africa (CDA). Good potential energy sources exist in Africa. Hydropower resources alone are estimated to have a potential of 223 gigawatts (billion watts). Only two per cent of this potential has been exploited. Under Canada's leadership, the sub-committee will be examining ways of developing this rich resource.

CIDA is currently involved in a number of hydroelectric projects in Anglophone Africa — the Kpong Dam in Ghana, rehabilitation of transmission lines in Tanzania and Kenya, and rural electrification projects in Egypt and Kenya.

In Egypt, CIDA is providing $25 million worth of Canadian equipment to bring electricity to over 3 million people. The project will improve rural living conditions and discourage migration to the urban centres of Cairo and Alexandria where urban services are already heavily overtaxed.

The Egyptian government views the electrification project as a crucial part of its policy of selective industrialization. Some 40 per cent of the national budget is currently used to pay for food imports and the country's farming land is in full use. Rural electrification will encourage small-scale industries

"Barefoot Engineers"

In Malawi CIDA is involved in a water scheme whose success is receiving international recognition. Gravity fed water is being piped from mountain streams to tap stands located in villages so that clean water is available to rural people within one kilometre of their homes.

Remarkable progress is being made and the country looks likely to achieve the mandate of the UN International Drinking Water and Sanitation Decade to provide clean water and sanitation for all of its people by 1990.

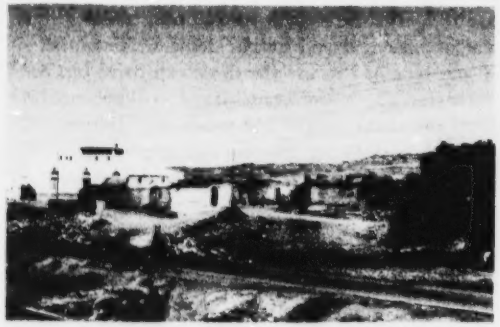
Community participation is the cornerstone of the water program. The government provides the expertise and piping and the villagers do the rest. They elect committees to direct the project, supervise construction, and to be responsible for maintenance and proper use of the system once completed.

The beauty of the system is its simplicity. It is technically uncomplicated and designed to last 100 years.

The villagers choose "barefoot engineers" who, with a little training, keep the works in good repair. The government incurs no further costs beyond supplying the piping. The villagers, through their planning, construction and maintenance, gain self-confidence and pride in contributing to their country's development.

CIDA has almost completed four water projects serving over 150,000 people at a cost of $1.5 million. Malawi is contributing $400,000. Other donors are also involved, including international organizations to which CIDA contributes, such as UNICEF, the UN Development Program and the World Health Organization.

Clean, available water is a luxury in many parts of the developing world. In Malawi, CIDA has almost completed four water projects serving over 150,000 people. (CIDA photo: P. Guest)



Egypt is one of several countries where CIDA is involved in hydroelectric projects to improve rural living conditions. (CIDA photo: B. McCarthy)

— chicken hatcheries, light manufacturing — that can contribute revenues to pay for the massive food bill.

Uganda, struggling to rebuild an economy shattered during the Idi Amin regime, continues to suffer from a severe drought which has led to famine and disease throughout the country's northern regions. CIDA supplied $2 million in emergency food aid and contributed $950,000 to UNICEF for the provision of food, health services and safe drinking water. The Special Programs Branch is providing $6 million for nine new projects to be undertaken by Canadian non-governmental organizations (NGOs). The work will affect hundreds of thousands of people and includes the areas of food production, health care, water supply and teacher training. The largest project covers $2.8 million for what the Ugandan government has declared an urgently needed import — school supplies.

Tanzania

Tanzania has made significant gains since independence in 1961. It is politically stable and its leadership has placed great stress on mobilizing the country's greatest resource — its people — for development. An extensive literacy campaign between 1970 and 1975 resulted in an adult literacy rate of 66 per cent — fourth highest of the 36 UN-designated low-income countries and one of the highest in Africa. Universal education is free and compulsory, though under conditions that would give pause to Canadian teachers — up to 70 students per classroom, paper in short supply and blackboards consisting of walls painted black.

This successful social program, and others, are now being threatened by a declining economy. Tanzania, the largest and most populous country in East Africa, is also one of the poorest. Average per capita income in 1980 was U.S. $260. The economy is heavily dependent on agriculture, which accounts for 80 per cent of total exports. But the rising cost of imported oil and the low prices paid for the chief export crops — coffee, cotton, tea and sisal — have played havoc with economic development. A tractor, which took five tonnes of tea to import in 1973, now takes over 17 tonnes of tea. Periods of drought have added to the worsening situation. Scarce foreign reserves are used to import food and the country faces balance-of-payments problems.

Though the economic situation is serious, Tanzanians believe they have a promising future. Their resources — both human and material — and their commitment to development have given them confidence in their ability to become self-reliant. CIDA is helping to develop these resources. It is concentrating its efforts in three sectors — agriculture, transportation and energy — where proven Canadian competence matches Tanzania's development needs.

Tanzania needed $3.9 million in Canadian food aid in 1981-82. But this will not always be the case. On a 1,300-metre-high plateau in the country's central region, Canadians and Tanzanians are well advanced on a project to move the country closer to food self-sufficiency.

Five 4,000 hectare farms are producing rain-fed quality wheat at a rate equal to that in western Canada. Preparations were made this year to bring a sixth farm into production. The highly productive, disease-resistant wheat strains were developed by Canadians and Tanzanians in a CIDA-supported research and production program.

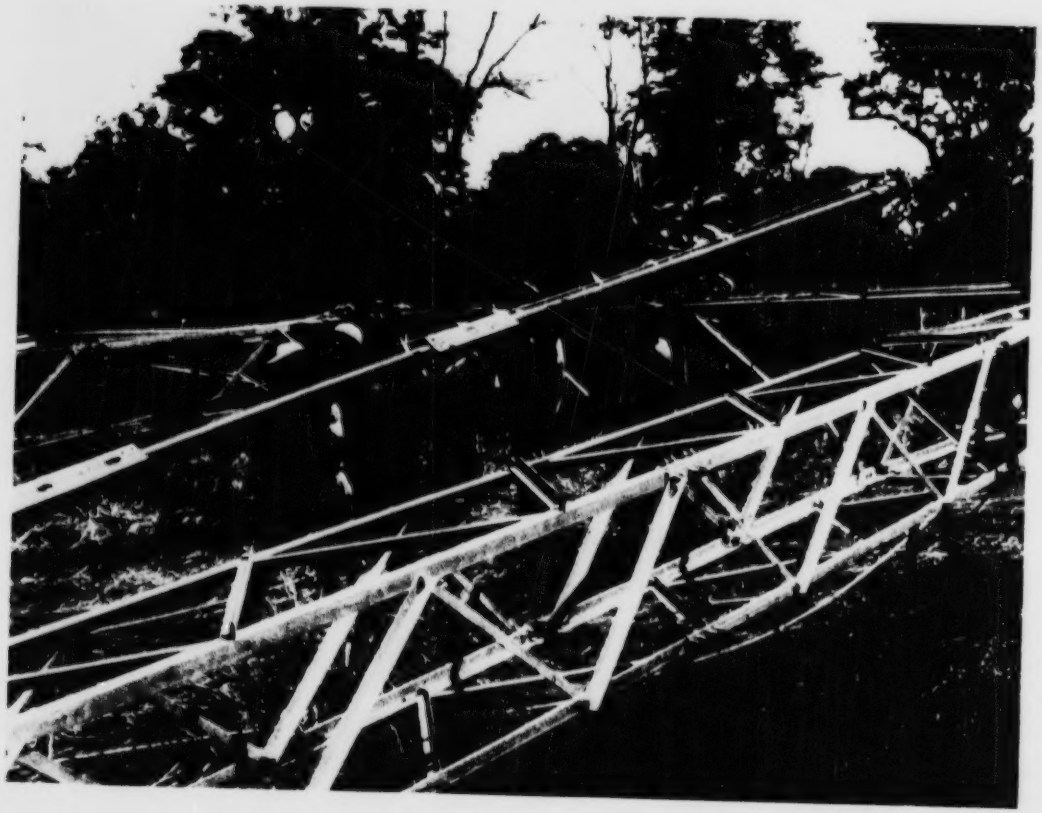
Canadian farm machinery is harvesting the crops and Tanzanians are receiving on-the-job training in all aspects of farm management and operations, as well as pursuing more intensive studies in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Tanzania has the potential for wheat production on several hundred thousand more hectares of land and CIDA is helping Tanzanians acquire the expertise to develop it. The one area not requiring concentrated research and study at this point is the use of fertilizers — the earth is so fertile that it is estimated that no chemical additives will be needed for 20 years.

CIDA's support of Tanzania's wheat program — which provides 60 per cent of the country's wheat requirements — is highly regarded in Tanzania and other countries as an example of the appropriate transfer of technology to the Third World.

CIDA, through Multilateral Programs Branch, is further assisting Tanzania's efforts to become food self-sufficient. The United Nations Development Program (UNDP) is conducting several projects in Tanzania, including fisheries, livestock and dairy development, and irrigated rice and vegetable

cultivation. The African Development Fund is undertaking several agricultural projects, two of which are designed to increase rice production and reduce cereal imports. The International Development Association of the World Bank Group, which is supported by Canada, also has an extensive program in Tanzania.

Like most developing countries, Tanzania lacks sufficient infrastructure, especially in the transportation sector. Vast areas of central and western Tanzania lack all-weather roads. The railway is the link upon which many farmers rely to bring in the commodities such as grain, oil, and fertilizer that are necessary to maintain production as well as to take out surplus crops, both for distribution within the country and for export. An efficient railway is essential if the nation is to feed itself.



Tanzanian work crew erects a steel electrical transmission tower on a Canadian-built transmission line. Over the past 10 years, CIDA has helped to construct two major transmission lines that form the backbone of the country's power grid. (CIDA photo)

But in 1979, the railway carried only about 50 per cent of passenger and freight demand. The other 50 per cent had to use the more expensive bus or truck systems, where available, or, as happened in many cases, the people and goods just did not move. A back-log of export crops could not be shipped to port, and regions of the country suffered food shortages for lack of a means of distribution. The estimated cost to the economy was $31.4 million. Further foreign exchange earnings were lost because of inadequate service to land-locked neighbors Rwanda, Burundi, Uganda and Zaïre who depend on the railway for ready access to the Indian Ocean.

Many of the weaknesses of the railway system stem from the dissolution of the East African Community (Tanzania, Kenya, Uganda) in 1974. Having previously been a regional division reporting to Nairobi, Kenya, Tanzania was left with few locomotives, little rolling stock, and no access to repair and maintenance facilities. The economic situation left little of the foreign reserves available to buy spare parts, maintain the tracks or provide personnel with the technical and managerial training required to run a railroad. From 1974-77 the railway operated with little or no financial planning and control — the personnel were unable to maintain accounting records on an adequate or current basis.

Given the importance of the railway to Tanzania's development, several members of the donor community have made major commitments to assist Tanzania. But it is Canada that has taken the leading role. To date, CIDA has channeled about $60

million toward the supply of Canadian equipment including 35 locomotives (which form the backbone of the diesel fleet), 205 freight cars, spare parts, a repair and maintenance shop, and technical assistance.

CIDA plans to invest up to $138 million over the next five to ten years to establish the railway on a solid footing. As the greatest constraint on operations at present is the severe shortage of skilled technicians and management personnel, technical assistance will be the core component of the program. At recent meetings of the World Bank, CIDA was encouraged to continue its support of the Tanzanian railway, with particular reference to training and development.

Drawing on over 100 years of railroad experience in Canada, CIDA will provide people who can pass on all they know about railways: from the formulation of rules and regulations for a safe operation to efficient financial management, from the procurement and control of spare parts to staffing and knowing future manpower requirements. Training is being provided on site, in Canada or in third countries like India and Zimbabwe. For example, at the Morogoro workshop, the CIDA-financed diesel overhaul facility, Tanzanians are receiving the on-the-job and classroom training necessary to run the workshop. When the training period is over, production capacity will be three diesels per month compared to the current one per year.

The technical and management training, together with additional wagons, track-relaying equipment and other support material, is expected to increase the railway carrying capacity to 70 per cent of potential by 1985 and 90 per cent by the year 2000.

Tanzania is trying to diversify its economy from a strictly agricultural base so as to be less vulnerable to shifting world demands for raw products. But industrialization requires power, lots of power. Tanzania already spends 60 per cent of its export earnings to pay for oil — most of it used to produce electricity.

Tanzania, however, has huge hydroelectric resources. And it has turned to Canada for the expertise to develop them. Over the past 10 years CIDA has helped to construct two major transmission lines that form the backbone of the country's power grid. Dar es Salaam, the major industrial and commercial centre, now uses hydro power

Tanzanians and Canadians are working together to develop the human and material resources of this East African nation (CIDA photo N. Bell)

rather than imported oil to light its streets and drive its factories.

But much remains to be done. There are some 6,000 rural villages in Tanzania containing nearly 90 per cent of the population. Most have no access to electricity. CIDA recently finished a power sector study that will provide the planning framework for bringing electricity to these villages. Completed at a cost of $800,000, the study will serve to guide investment by Tanzania, CIDA and other donors in the power sector for 30 years to come.

As a result of the study, CIDA plans to allocate funds to the construction of an 800-kilometre transmission line linking available hydroelectric power in central Tanzania with the productive and populous Lake Victoria area. As with other projects, technical assistance will play an important role.

For Tanzania's power industry, the future is bright. The country has more energy resources than will be required for some time and there may be prospects for developing a promising export market.

CIDA is also involved in helping Tanzania to maintain its fledgling industrial sector. The industry is operating at 30-per-cent capacity and many factories are closing down because of the lack of foreign exchange with which to buy spare parts and materials. A $21-million commodity grant from CIDA will keep a dozen factories, employing 3,000 people, in operation for the next four years. Three of the items being provided will have a direct impact on Tanzanian life: aluminum ingots are turned into basic cooking utensils, aluminum bars are turned into sheeting which is the only affordable product for home roofing in urban areas; and fine paper is providing a boost to text book publishers who now print, for lack of paper, one book for five students per year.

The Tanzanian companies involved deal directly with the Canadian suppliers. Commercial contacts are being established which should prove valuable when Tanzania achieves self reliance and is looking for trade, not aid.

Community Development

In a remote and needy district in West Tanzania, local villagers and refugees from conflicts in Rwanda and Burundi are discovering that periodic famine and continual malnutrition are not inescapable facts of life. With the help of Euro Action ACORD, supported by CIDA's International Non-Governmental Organizations Division, and the Tanzanian Ministry of National Education, they have built a thriving training and development centre.

The Kiu Centre was established in 1978. Courses are offered in agriculture with emphasis on improving techniques for growing local crops. The population is actively involved in the Centre's operations. Villagers themselves evaluate the training needs and choose the boys or girls to be sent to the Centre for training each year.

Courses last two to three years but only five to six months are spent in the classroom. Emphasis is placed on in-field/in-village practical training. Students are expected to share their new-found knowledge with other villagers. The success of the vegetable gardens established by the 1980 class has created much enthusiasm. After making rental payments to the Centre for such things as plows and oxen teams, the students still made a tidy profit from the sale of their crops.

The Centre also offers domestic science courses to improve the nutritional value of local diets and to teach child care and handicrafts, as well as technical courses in carpentry and house construction.

One hundred and twelve students are trained each year and the success of the program is having a very positive impact on village development. Outmigration has slowed as more young people, seeing the agricultural potential of the area being developed, stay in the region. Many refugees are applying for citizenship and are making contributions to the country.

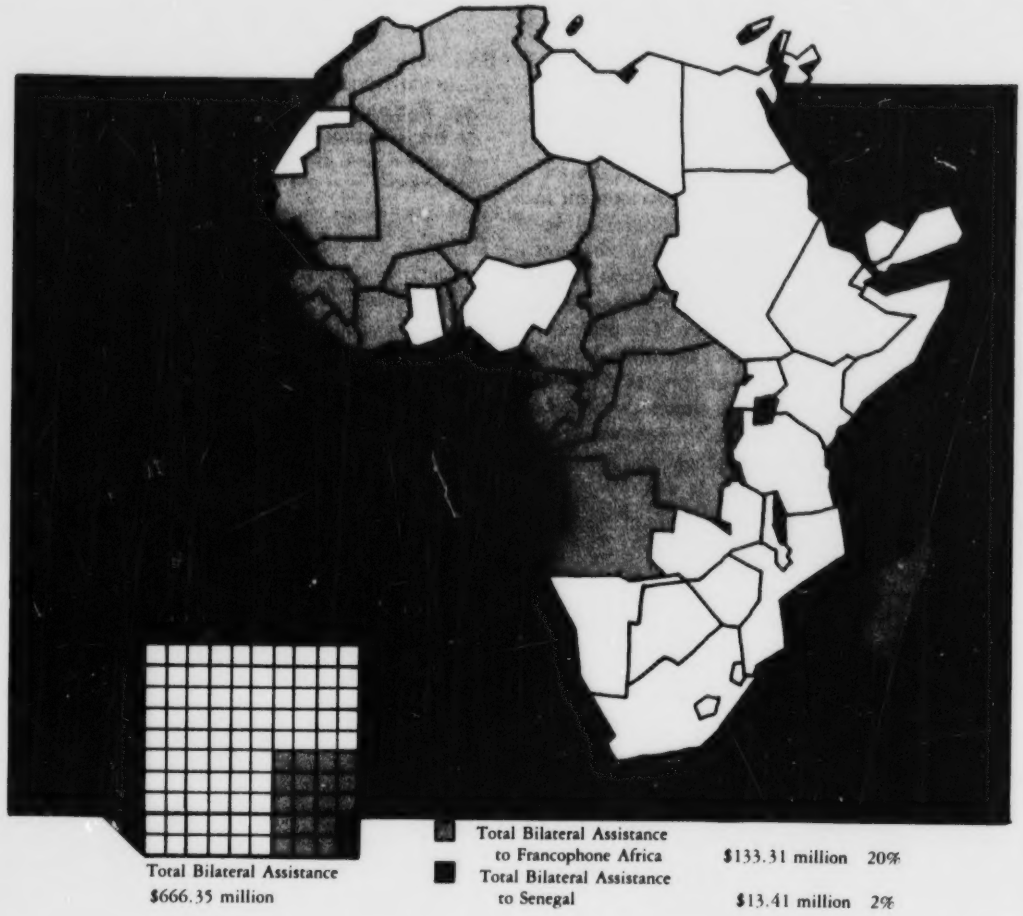
The Kiu settlement is one of over 20 projects in Tanzania supported by CIDA's Special Programs Branch.

Francophone Africa

One has to look closely to find good news in Africa these days. It is there — in the form of off-shore petroleum resources and untapped hydroelectric potential, and in a calming of the civil strife and refugee problem that has plagued Chad and its neighbors for years. The refugees are returning home, and through CIDA's International Humanitarian Assistance Program, $750,000 was provided in March to help their resettlement. But too often the good news is hidden behind bleak statistics of drought, population growth coupled with a drop in agricultural production, and staggering balance-of-payments problems.

Last year brought the perilous economic state of Africa to the fore when Senegal first sounded the alarm by recognizing officially that it was behind in its international debt repayments. Trapped like its neighbors in the vicious downward spiral of imported fuels and dropping prices for exports (peanut oil — its principal export commodity — had dropped 20 per cent in value in two years) Senegal appealed to the world community. This led to an international meeting with donor countries to reschedule the debt. The donor community agreed, in return for certain structural changes in the Senegalese economy, and Canada's response was a cash grant of $3 million to help meet the balance-of-payments demands.

Other countries in the region — also heavily dependent on primary products for exports — are equally vulnerable. The price of cocoa fell 40 per cent between 1977 and 1980, coffee 31 per cent; it has taken six years for copper to return to the price it commanded in 1974; and in 1978 phosphate had fallen to half its 1975 price, and only began recovering in 1980. But a glimmer of hope exists for some. The Ivory Coast and Cameroon have confirmed sources of off-shore oil, much needed for the development of industry and as a bulwark against even greater debt. In addition, Petro Canada International has undertaken to help Senegal explore for oil — the first such commitment by the new corporation.

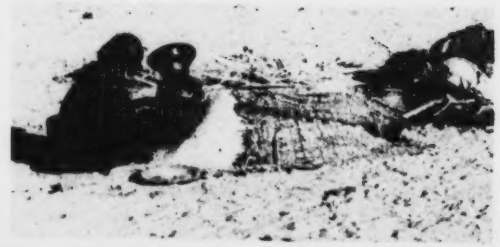


The publication last year of the World Bank report *Accelerated Development in Sub-Saharan Africa: An Agenda for Action* was the catalyst for a concerted effort by donors and recipients alike to focus on the

crucial problems of this part of the continent. Another aspect of the renewed effort to address the persistent problems was the formation of the Organization for Cooperation for Development in Africa (CDA). Springing from the Concerted Action for Development in Africa (CADA) that was formed in 1979, its member countries are Belgium, Canada, France, the United Kingdom, the United States and West Germany. The priority areas for action are agriculture, health, transportation and energy, and at the meeting held in Ottawa in September, Canada was chosen to coordinate the energy committee. Canada's proven expertise in forestry, hydroelectric development and oil and gas exploration led to this choice. In addition, Canada has pledged $25 million for a special effort in new forms of energy in Francophone Africa over the coming five years. The pledge was made by the Prime Minister in the course of the Nairobi Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy sponsored by the United Nations, in August, 1981. Consultations have begun with countries in the region as a follow-up to this announcement.

But not all energy initiatives need be on a grand scale to have an impact, and a project of Inter Pares — an Ottawa-based NGO funded through CIDA — is proving it in Upper Volta. Inter Pares has committed $65,000 to help set up four local workshops to produce an energy-efficient stove that reduces the consumption of precious fuelwood. The stove sells for $20 Canadian and the savings in firewood alone mean that it is paid for in just over a month. Complete with its own chimney to carry the smoke outside the home, the stove is improving health conditions as well as saving energy and money. The traditional cooking method of resting a pot on stones over a wood fire resulted in smoke inhalation in the home, and the women of Upper Volta were particularly vulnerable to smoke-related illnesses. The stoves are especially popular in the

These few calabash gourds represent the worldly possessions of this refugee who has lost her family and its cattle. After several critical years, civil strife in Francophone Africa is easing and many refugees are returning home. (CIDA photo: J. White)



Abundant supplies of food at outdoor markets such as this are becoming all too rare in Francophone Africa. The region faces a food crisis as population growth continues to outstrip agricultural production. (CIDA photo: M. Faugere)

capital city where wood transported as much as 125 kilometres from the countryside is increasingly expensive.

The year also witnessed a record number of exchanges between Canada and the countries of the Maghreb — Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia. Visits at the Ministerial and program level, and between private sector representatives wanting to establish commercial or cooperative activities strengthened

Canadian Content

No need to tell Canadians what a pest blackflies are. But how many of us realize what we have been spared by our cold winter? for the tropical conditions of much of West Africa, plus Yemen and parts of Central and South America, allow the beast to flourish and fill the rivers and forests with its larvae. It is the bite from this "damned blackfly" (*Simulium damnosum*) that leads to onchocerciasis or river blindness. When the female fly bites to draw blood in order to hatch her eggs, parasitic worms from the fly enter the human body. The parasite, which can live 15 to 20 years, produces embryos which form nodules under the skin; when they invade the eyes, blindness results. The flies can deliver up to 1,000 bites a day in a given area.

So where do you start to tackle a disease that can leave one in six villagers blind? that thrives in the most fertile agricultural lands in a starving continent? To meet the challenge the donor community mounted a concerted 20-year program of spraying and research into larvicides and cures, beginning in 1974. Under the auspices of three UN agencies and the World Bank, the first phase (1974-79) concentrated on the most densely infected areas in Africa — the Volta River system — from headquarters on Ouagadougou.

The Onchocerciasis Control Program area covers over 700,000 square kilometres and touches Benin, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Mali, Upper Volta and Togo. The basic program consists of spraying the rivers and forests to kill the larvae. For Phase I Canada contributed $3.5 million, and will provide $6 million for Phase II, estimated to cost $106 million for the 1980-85 period. Funds are provided through the UN Programs Division of the Multilateral Branch.

Phase I claims successful control of the larvae in 75 per cent of the target area. But the larvae developed resistance to the original spray, abate, and to its replacement, chlorphoxim. By chance and good management, a newly-developed biological compound known as B.t. H-14 (*Bacillus thurengiensis* H-14) is showing great promise in combatting the larvae. The compound is on the verge of large-scale production, and the Scientific and Technical Advisory Committee of the World Health Organization (WHO), the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and the UNDP Special Programme for Research and Training in Tropical Diseases — chaired by a Canadian for the past three years — has recommended additional resources to complete testing and allow field applications. The formula has been approved by WHO's Ecological Group, and is so simple to make that it could be produced locally, almost in cottage industry fashion. CIDA also contributes to the research program — $840,000 in 1981-82.

But there are physical problems with spraying too. In the dry season, results are satisfactory, but during the rains the solution becomes diluted and effectiveness wanes. The consistency of the spray also is crucial: too heavy, it sinks to the bottom of the river without killing the larvae on the surface; too light, it floats above the water like a mist, leaving them tantalizingly out of reach. Long-term priorities are two-fold — satisfactory control of the blackflies carrying the parasites, and drugs to cure the disease.

Canada is also active in the chemotherapy program devoted to finding the cure. Last year the Joint Program Committee of the control program — also chaired by a Canadian — approved further research on an accelerated basis. For the special effort Canada made an additional contribution in the amount of $200,000.

But our involvement does not end with the control and research components. An aerial spraying company based near Ottawa has successfully won a renewal of the spraying contract for the 1983-85 period. For a guaranteed minimum flying period, the contract is worth $7.6 million Canadian.

Last year their helicopters and fixed wing aircraft logged nearly 7,200 hours without untoward incident, between surveillance of the resistant areas, testing and the actual spraying. At times, using the downdraft from the helicopter blades to separate the trees, the craft must swoop below treetop level to release their deadly spray. It is bush flying at its most daring — in the Canadian tradition.

Canada's presence in the region. Sponsored by CIDA's Industrial Cooperation Program, a group of 10 Canadian small and medium-sized businesses travelled to Morocco; as a result of the contacts, viability studies are now underway in several cases that are likely to lead to joint ventures with counterparts in North Africa.

Already the Institutional Cooperation and Development Services Division has programs active in Morocco and Tunisia, linking universities in Canada with similar institutions in the region. The Mathematics and Statistics Departments at Queen's University has linked with Mohammed V University in Rabat to establish an information exchange on new developments in the teaching of mathematics, and more specifically to consolidate the development and expansion of Rabat's new doctoral program. Exchanges of teachers began in the autumn of 1981; CIDA will contribute $141,000 and Morocco $99,239 toward the program, with Queen's University providing $34,200.

The Universities of Montreal and Laval have linked with the School of Social and Preventive Medicine at Sousse, in Tunisia, for the training of specialists in community health to serve the region. With a population of over 800,000, problems of sanitation, infectious diseases and a high mortality rate for children deserve immediate attention. Both Canadian universities have developed courses in community medicine that are recognized world wide. The program will adapt these courses to the Tunisian situation, and provide for an exchange of personnel between the institutions to strengthen the training capacity at Sousse. Tunisia will provide $186,550, and CIDA $249,726 toward the exercise, with the balance — $63,900 — coming from the Canadian institutions.

In the multilateral sphere it was a difficult year. The slowdown in U.S. payments to the International Development Association of the World Bank Group had repercussions on the regional development banks in Africa, Asia and the Americas. Funding targets proposed by the managements of the regional banks, not unnaturally, exceeded the resources available from donor countries. Considerable negotiations ensued, but finally the discussions concerning the African Development Fund were concluded in February, allowing for replenishment to a mutually satisfactory level.

But the continuing crisis in food production continues to be the prime concern for developed and developing alike. The combination of depressed commodity prices, urban drift, internal pricing policies favoring the consumer, and production of cash crops for export rather than domestic consumption — all have meant that the growth in population continues to outstrip food production in Africa. A multilateral effort to reverse this trend in Mali shows considerable likelihood for success. Mali is the victim of serious drought which has resulted in chronic food deficits, aggravated by internal pricing and marketing policies. Working with a consortium of donor countries and multilateral institutions, Mali has undertaken to restructure its cereals marketing policies to promote increased local production for the domestic market. Fundamental changes are being invoked, including abolishing the state marketing board, though leaving with it a responsibility for pricing; opening up the market to private grain sales; raising the consumer price of grain over the next five years until it reaches a level which will offer the farmer a right return, to encourage greater production, and stop the illegal flow of foodstuffs over the border in search of higher prices. Food aid will be sold and the proceeds used for a steadily decreasing subsidy to consumers until, at the end of the five-year program, the consumer price reaches a level which will cover the full price paid to producers. The increased revenues to producers are expected to result in an upgrading of farming techniques and an increase in the land actually cultivated.

A multi-year commitment of the food aid is needed to ensure that the Government of Mali has reliable food supplies in adequate amounts, so that they may safely proceed with the restructuring of their markets. Canada proposes to devote $4 million annually for each of the next three years to this program. The expectation is that at the end of the period of restructuring Mali will have sufficient

CIDA cooperant with Nigerien counterpart. Research into more productive crop strains is an important element in the effort to meet Africa's food needs. (CIDA photo: M. Faugere)

domestic production to ensure a steady supply of cereals to consumers at stable prices — even in times of drought. The likelihood of success is such that plans are being made to extend the program to Senegal in the near future. Its need, as we shall see, is just as great.

Two new programs were undertaken in the region this year: Rwanda and Guinea were accorded core country status. The priorities in Rwanda are education and agriculture, and discussions are underway with the University of Rwanda to develop suitable curricula. In Guinea, planning teams are at present determining areas where Canada's expertise can best be matched with the needs.

Senegal

The Senegal of today, more than many of its neighbors, is the product of its colonial past. Since Dakar was the capital of French West Africa, it served as a gateway to Mali and the Sahel* and from there radiated the systems of road and rail, telephone and later airlines that reinforce is preeminence today. The French policy of centralization applied overseas, and is seen today in the disparity between the highly sophisticated urban capital and the inland regions. Even in political terms, Dakar's regional importance was accepted. From the time of independence in 1960, Senegal's first President, Leopold Sedar Senghor — poet and political thinker — spoke on behalf of French West Africa, by common consent.

* Sahel is an arabic word meaning "border of the Sahara."

Dakar's history as an international port underlines its importance in European as well as African affairs. As an alternative to Suez, it welcomed ships trading with the Orient, resulting in the introduction of rice to the African palate last century; rice for domestic consumption is now produced along the Senegal River. Dakar serves as a port of call for trans-Atlantic vessels, and its strategic importance was recognized during World War II when the British gave naval support to an attempted landing of the Free French forces under Charles De Gaulle.

Today, Dakar is the locus of three major undertakings aimed at benefitting the population beyond the borders of Senegal.

Since 1973, CESTI (Centre for the Study of Information Sciences and Techniques) has trained professionals in mass media communications at the undergraduate and master's level. In addition to providing cooperants to lecture at the college, Canada granted $11.1 million to cover technical assistance, post-study training in Canada and scholarships in third countries. Students come from the Ivory Coast, Mali, Benin, Upper Volta, Mauritania and Niger as well as from Senegal. For communications of a different nature, Panaftel was conceived to provide telephone service to five countries, linking Dakar with Cotonou (Benin) through Mali, Niger and Upper Volta.

A group effort — *Office de Mise en valeur du Fleuve Sénégal* (O.M.V.S.) — by the three countries sharing the river — Mali, Mauritania and Senegal — is harnassing the river's waters for irrigation and power; port facilities are also being expanded along the river, since water flows will be regulated, permitting year-round navigation. Canada has been involved since 1978 along with Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, West Germany, France, Italy and the United States, and will contribute $34 million Can. for our portion of the work.

Senegal comprises three distinct climatic zones — the Sahel, spreading through the Sudanese to the tropical in the south. Even the climate favors Dakar — Mediterranean in flavor, with spectacular beaches, it could be a boon to the tourist industry. At present the infrastructure does not exist to support a large industry, but with careful planning it could attract much-needed foreign exchange, provided the benefits remain in the local economy.

But inland the climate is changing. Increasing drought is transforming arable land into Sahelian conditions, causing serious crop failures in 1979-80 and 1980-81. As a result, fewer crops were available for exports, needed to gain the foreign exchange for debt servicing. Inland the primary agricultural export product is peanuts. But fixed prices resulted in a drop in production when the exchange rate for the CFA Franc (the Senegalese currency shared by many French-speaking West-African countries) dropped. The government has planned structural changes as an incentive to increased production, but international commodity markets at present do not favor Third World products. When reduced production for export earnings is coupled with an increased cost of imported

Dakar, highly sophisticated capital of Senegal, is the transportation and communications centre of West Africa. (CIDA photo: M. Faugeres)

goods, particularly petroleum, the prospect is bleak.

Historically, Canada's assistance program in Senegal centred around general education, since the newly-independent country lacked sufficient numbers of trained teachers, and had expressed an interest in getting away from the French mold in education. With time the program's emphasis has shifted to specialized education, providing for the progressive Africanization of courses. Technical skills and managerial capability are a priority particularly in the crucial areas of agricultural production and rural development. While the technical training school at Thiès specializes in the training of mechanical engineers with a rural bias, the *École des Hautes Études Commerciales* (HEC) of the University of Montreal has developed with the World Bank a program with the newly-formed *École supérieure de Gestion des Entreprises* in Dakar, to train instructors. Hired quickly from government and the private sector, the instructors needed a crash course before school opened. The HEC provided 20 professors and 10 consultants to give an intensive course in teaching methods for management schools, complete with case studies. The project is successful enough that HEC has requested a continuation for three more years. CIDA's Institutional Cooperation and Development Services Division is contributing $51,450, while Senegal provides $42,120 and HEC $32,180.

CIDA's current program is three-pronged, concentrating on: increasing agricultural production to reduce the food deficit; the fight against desertification and the development of alternative energy sources; and technical assistance to train entrepreneurs and persons with technical ability, to ensure the success of development projects.

While the inland agricultural scene is precarious, there is hope along the coast. A convergence of currents results in a rich feeding ground off Dakar, giving Senegal the largest maritime fish reserves in West Africa. Senegal has always had in-shore fishing, but small native fishing boats (pirogues) and lack of refrigeration resulted in reduced catches and much spoilage. Beginning in 1972, CIDA provided outboard motors and constructed refrigerated warehouses along the coast at Kayar, Joal and Rufisque. Motorized boats enable the fishermen to catch more fish faster, and refrigerated warehouses result in less spoilage, more efficient marketing and greater earnings for the fisherman. Prior to their construction, he was forced to sell at the offered rate before the fish rotted; brokers, naturally, set the lowest possible price. Now time is on the side of the fisherman, increasing his bargaining power.

But catching and selling is only one part of the industry; over-fishing can deplete stocks beyond the point of no return, so that any fishing program must be coupled with conservation. To help Senegal manage its off-shore fish stocks Canada is providing $10.8 million for a program of planning, management and surveillance to monitor the distant waters and ensure proper harvesting. Our own hard-learned experience in maritime planning and conservation is now being shared with other coastal states dependent on the ocean for survival.

When Canada's program of food aid to Senegal began in 1973 the sole aim was humanitarian — to reduce the food gap. Since that time two further objectives have been added. When food aid is provided through bilateral programs it works to lessen the balance-of-payments problem by reducing offshore purchases; when sold on the local market it provides counterpart funds, used to cover local costs for ongoing developmental programs. In 1981-82 bulk wheat was provided to Senegal, on a bilateral basis, for a total cost of $1.8 million, through CIDA's Multilateral Branch. The daily caloric intake in Senegal is 95 per cent of the accepted international standard of nutrition; with a concerted effort in production and improved distribution the gap can be filled.

Lions 1, Diplomats 1

To be diabetic or physically handicapped is difficult enough in Canada — prejudices and stereotypes must be overcome in pursuit of a normal lifestyle, not to mention the infrastructure of health and social services required to sustain it. Imagine, then, what it must be like in a country with no medicare, where treatment is spotty at best.

Fortunately even small initiatives can make a tremendous difference, as the Lions Club in Mauritania is showing. For over five years, they have been distributing insulin to local diabetics. Now with a $50,000 grant from the Mission Administered Fund (MAF) program (run in this case from Dakar) they are building an out-patient clinic to serve 200 diabetics in their efforts to live as normal a life as possible.

With equal concern, the Diplomatic Corps in Dakar itself is acting as sponsor for the construction of a new wing of the education and rehabilitation centre for handicapped children. For $35,500 from the MAF program, the Centre's facilities will be extended to include a pool for hydro therapy — proving that diplomatic immunity does not make one impervious to the needs of others.

The second facet of the drive to fill it is rural development — a series of interrelated programs aimed at enhancing the quality of life of the 75 per cent of the population living in the countryside. Canada is committed to helping augment production of crops, promote the raising of poultry and provide water to the villages. While 37 per cent of the population has access to safe drinking water (higher than other core countries in the region) it is naturally in the highly-developed urban centres where access is secure. Water for drinking and for irrigation in rural regions is desperately needed — particularly in recent years when rainfall has diminished alarmingly.

A concerted effort at rural development is already underway through the Canadian Catholic Organization for Development and Peace (CCODP). Working through Senegalese NGOs, they are furnishing water and self-help skills in three regions. Caritas Senegal's project is south of Dakar, and involves the digging of wells and the installation of a basic distribution system. Canada is contributing $750,000. In the eastern region, the *Office africain de développement et de coopération* (OFADEC) is opening up and irrigating land to support the resettlement of city dwellers, reversing the urban drift. The value of local labor being contributed is estimated at $1.5 million. Finally, the *Centre d'animateurs ruraux d'Affiniam* (CARA) is training young people in ox-drawn plowing and in the use of new varieties of rice in the Casamance region. Canada's contribution — including funding from CCODP — amounts to $921,000.

Water is a scarce commodity in much of rural Senegal. Increasing drought is transforming arable land into desert, causing serious crop failures in 1979-80 and 1980-81. The fight against desertification is one of CIDA's priorities in Senegal. (CIDA photo: M. Faugere)

A forest is a multipurpose system — it shelters and provides supplements of food for humans and animals alike, retains water in the soil, prevents erosion, and provides wood for fuel and building materials. If not well managed, it gets out of balance and the resulting environmental damage can

In recent years, the emphasis in Canada's assistance program in Senegal has shifted from general education to specialized education, providing for the progressive Africanization of courses. Technical skills and managerial capability are a priority, particularly in the critical areas of agricultural production and rural development. (CIDA photo: M. Faugère)

take generations to repair. The struggle against the desert takes several forms; first and foremost is protection of existing forest cover. A project in the Casamance has shown encouraging results since it began in 1976. Locally trained crews have become skilled at preventing and fighting the fires that threaten to destroy the precious land and its main product: wood. CIDA's contribution of $500,000, plus financing from a counterpart fund, has provided the human resources, training and infrastructure required for success.

CIDA is also involved in sand dune fixation and the planting of Casuarina on the coast between St-Louis and Dakar. In operation since 1979, the project has helped to preserve the rich garden soils that provide the capital with most of its vegetables.

But the overwhelming problem is the heavy demand on wood for energy and cooking. Any program aimed at protecting wood must be accompanied by a concerted search for alternative sources of energy. Commercial energy in Senegal comes exclusively from hydrocarbons, from off-shore sources. But there is encouraging evidence of petroleum resources in the Dome-Flore region. In January, 1981 Prime Minister Trudeau announced that Senegal would be the first country to benefit from the help of Petro Canada International, in its search for domestic energy sources. And a Canadian study conducted in 1980-81 recommended an increased effort to provide electricity in rural areas over a 25-year period. Planning is underway to provide a medium tension line between Cap des Biches and Thiès, rural electrification to the M'Bour region, and technical assistance to the Ministry of Industrial Development for the planning and management of the energy sector.

Slowly, carefully, development assistance is helping to change the face of Senegal. Domestic energy sources can be tapped to benefit small industry; land can be enriched and watered to support food production and reverse the drift to the cities as small villages become viable. But war changed the face of the country abruptly in 1981. Following an abortive coup d'état in Gambia — almost landlocked within Senegal — where the Senegalese army was called in to support the government in power, Gambia called for confederation. Senegambia was born, terminating the inconsistency of geography that had persisted for decades. Who knows what the future of this federation will be? Gambia's small population is growing faster than that of Senegal, though their literacy rate and caloric intake are about the same. The same emphasis on agriculture and food production must, by force of circumstances, continue as Gambia is absorbed within Senegal's core country status. With hope also pinned on domestic sources of petroleum, the future can be brighter.

War and Peace

One of the many faces of colonialism was the formation, by British and French, of regiments recruited from the colonies. French tradition tended to the formation of infantry battalions named for their country of origin, to fight under the tricolor.

The Senegalese Rifles, made up of troops from Senegal and other countries in the region, were founded in 1857 from within the naval infantry, and became a regiment in 1884. During the First World War some 180,000 were mobilised, and 136,000 saw action in North Africa, France and the Far East. When the war ended, their dead numbered 30,000. By 1939, they had been organized into 18 regiments, and served with distinction at the Battle of the Somme in 1940, in Tunisia in 1943 and under France's renowned General Philippe Leclerc. As subjects of France, they were eligible for military awards and medals, and many an African sported the *Légion d'honneur* as a testament to his time in action. From 1945 to 1954 the mother country again called on them — this time in Indochina. Of the 56,000 taking part, 2,300 were killed.

But going to war was not the only service demanded of them. The Senegalese Army — that absorbed the battalions at the time of independence in 1960 — was part of the United Nations peacekeeping force in Zaïre (formerly the Belgian Congo) in 1963, as well as in Lebanon and Israel in 1967. The pale blue beret replaced the dark green as they made common cause with soldiers from across the world to bring stability to an increasingly shaky planet.

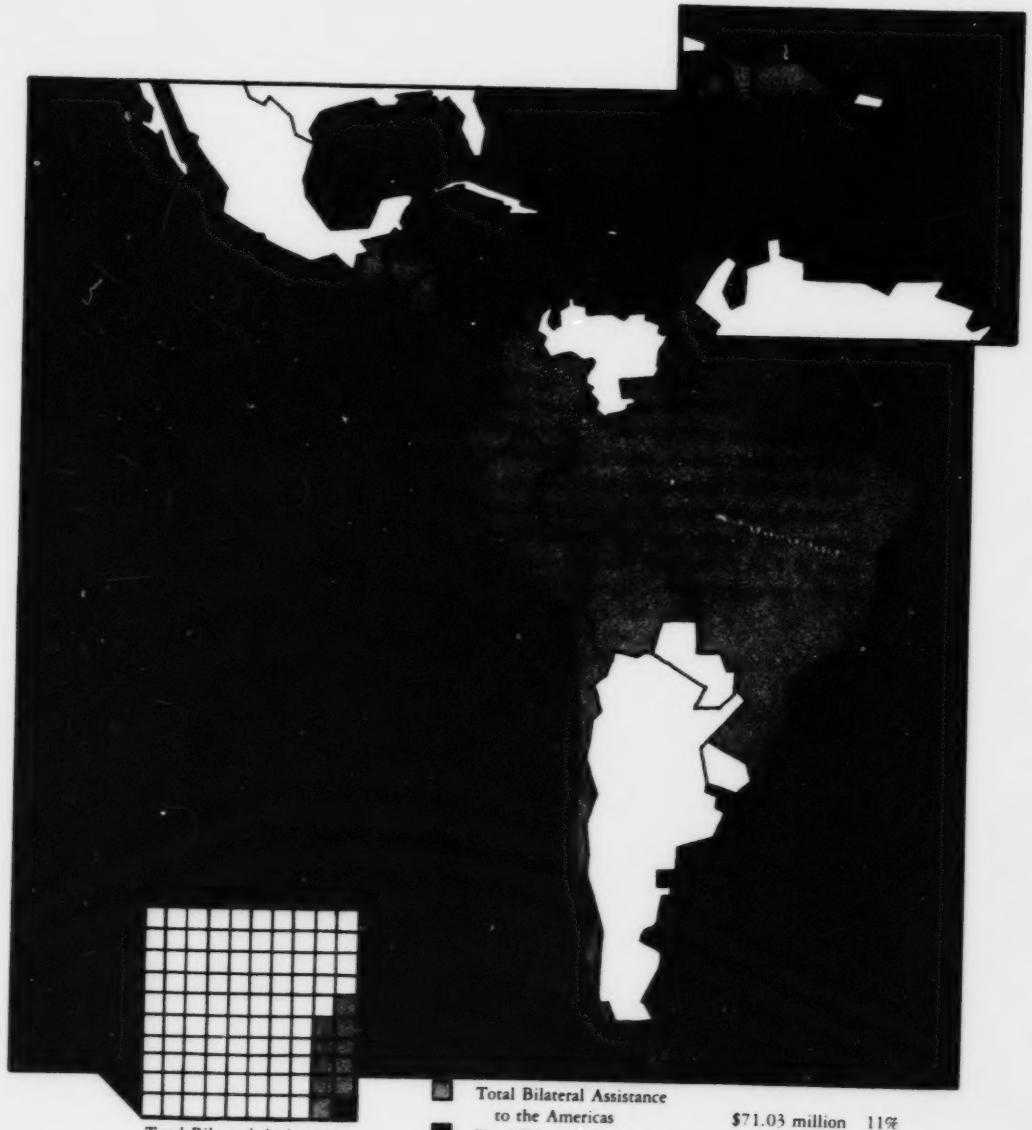
The Americas

The developing countries of the Americas are of great political and economic concern to Canada for we share the same hemisphere. Approximately 75 per cent of Canadian direct commercial investment in developing countries, as well as more than half of Canada's trade with the Third World, is in Latin America and the Caribbean. It is estimated that this trade creates some 150,000 Canadian jobs. Further, over 40 per cent of our oil imports come from this region (Venezuela, Mexico). We have a vested interest in its economic and social development as well as in its political stability.

While countries in the Americas region generally have higher per capita incomes and smaller populations than developing countries on other continents, they are plagued by a host of equally serious problems. Massive and extreme poverty are all too common. Skilled manpower and managerial expertise are usually in short supply. The population growth rates are the highest in the world. Agricultural production has fallen behind demand; yet half the food grown in the Americas is exported and half the children are undernourished. Unemployment levels are rising as quickly as oil prices and balance-of-payments problems continue to place a severe constraint on economic development.

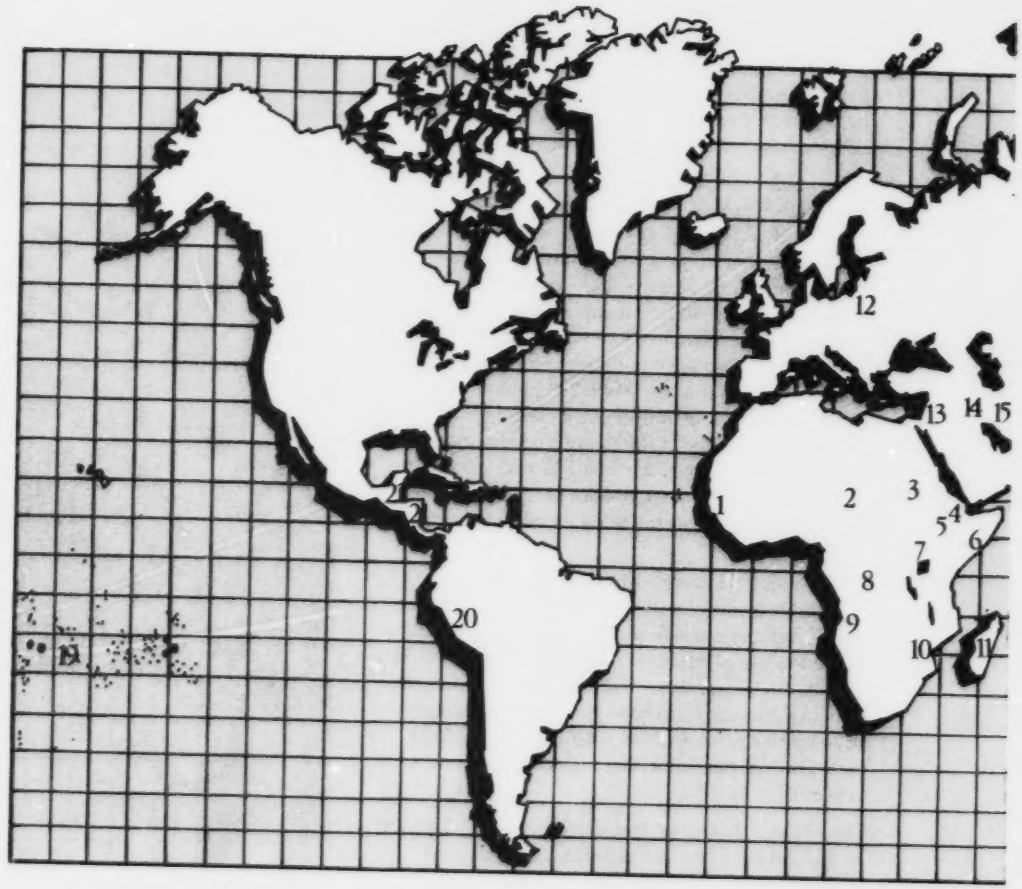
To complicate matters, divisive political issues have been coming more to the fore with the struggle of right versus left and reformist groups versus authoritarian governments resulting in political upheavals and instability. The recent visit to Central America and the Caribbean by the parliamentary sub-committee on Canada's Relations with Latin America and the Caribbean underscored Canadian concern.

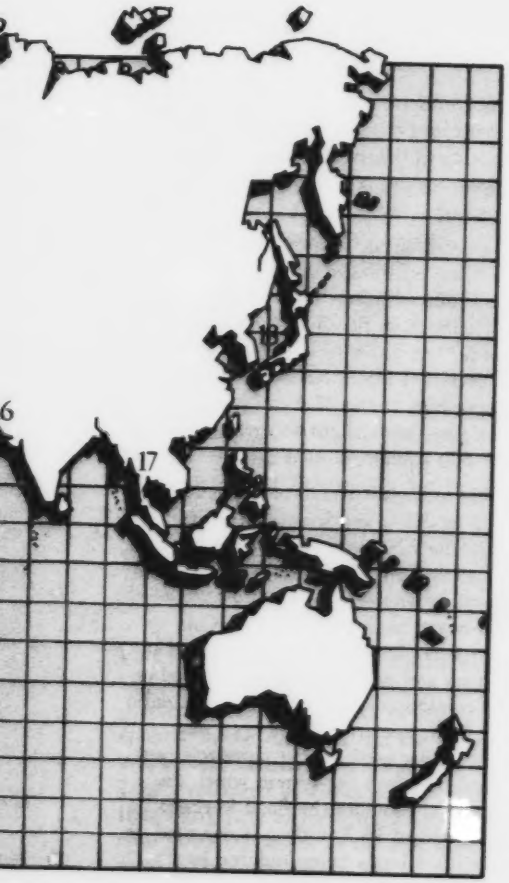
For CIDA's Americas' Branch the year was a period of reassessment and reevaluation as it grappled



International Humanitarian Assistance

The past year was a cruel one as a series of natural and man-made disasters devastated the lives of millions throughout the world. CIDA, through the Multilateral Programs Branch, responded with $26.7 million for humanitarian and emergency relief efforts, an increase of 27 per cent over the previous year. Funds amounting to $7.77 million were provided as annual contributions to United Nations humanitarian organizations and the International Committee of the Red Cross. The balance of $18.97 million was granted in direct response to emergency situations.





Africa

1. Gambia (conflict)
2. Chad (drought, conflict, refugees)
3. Sudan (refugees)
4. Djibouti (refugees)
5. Ethiopia (returnees)
6. Somalia (refugees)
7. Uganda (famine)
8. Zaire (refugees)
9. Angola (refugees, drought)
10. Mozambique (drought)
11. Madagascar (cyclone, floods)

Europe

12. Poland (civil disorder)

Asia

13. Lebanon (civil strife)
14. Iraq (prisoners and detainees)
15. Iran (displaced children, prisoners and detainees)
16. Pakistan (refugees)
17. Thailand (refugees)
18. Korea (typhoon)

Oceania

19. Tonga (cyclone)

Americas

20. Peru (floods, landslides)
21. Nicaragua (famine)
22. El Salvador (civil strife, refugees)

Honduras is a country with rich forest resources. CIDA's extensive forestry program is helping to develop this resource and diversify the country's economic base — now dependent on fluctuating world prices for coffee and bananas. (CIDA photo: J. Williamson)

with the question of the effectiveness of an assistance program under such extreme economic and political conditions. In some cases this process led to a suspension of projects — as in Haiti with the inability of the Canadian and Haitian governments to agree on management and control arrangements — or the suspension of programs — as in Guatemala and El Salvador because of political instability. In other cases it resulted in a reorientation of priorities with greater emphasis on human resource development leading to increased employment and productive sector growth, or on the development of long-term linkages between Canada's economic assistance and commercial relations.

During the year CIDA, through the Multilateral Programs Branch, continued its support of the Inter-American Development Bank with contributions of over $24 million. The Bank, established in 1960 to accelerate economic development in Latin America and the Caribbean, operates a lending program in excess of U.S. $2 billion a year, concentrating on projects in energy, agriculture, industry and transportation. Canada has been a member of the Bank since 1972.

Latin America

The growing social, economic and political instability in the Central American region was a focal point of attention in the Americas during 1981-82. Political turmoil and civil strife, with an inability of governments to guarantee the protection of development workers led to the suspension of CIDA bilateral programs in El Salvador and Guatemala. The situation is especially serious in the case of El Salvador. An estimated 200,000 Salvadoreans have sought refuge in neighboring countries, chiefly Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, and Costa Rica. CIDA, through its Multilateral Programs Branch, provided over $1 million to ease the plight of these displaced persons.

In Nicaragua, struggling to rebuild an economy shattered during the revolution that overthrew the Somoza regime, plans are underway to increase development assistance now that the country has achieved relative stability. This past year $4.5 million in food aid was sent to help ease the critical food situation and meet the basic nutritional needs of the population.

In neighboring Honduras, CIDA completed a forestry project designed to help diversify the country's economic base — now wholly dependent on fluctuating world prices for coffee and bananas. With $2 million from CIDA and $800,000 from the Honduran government, an inventory was completed of the species, volume and stands of trees in the 150-million hectare central forest area. The establishment of this data bank, together with the training of professionals and technicians, provides the sound base from which to develop plans to conserve and exploit this rich natural forestry resource.

CIDA is contributing to the further development of the forest industry through several other bilateral projects, and through multilateral support of the United Nations Development Program and the Food and Agriculture Organization which are providing assistance to COHDEFOR, the government agency responsible for promoting the multiple use of land resources.

A recently-completed CIDA project in Colombia is aimed at preventing millions of dollars in property damage and agricultural losses. Heavy rains in the spring and fall cause flash floods in Colombia's Magdalena-Cauca river basin which covers one-quarter of the country's land mass and contains more than 90 per cent of the 27.5 million population. Each year, the floods claim an average of 130 lives and cause $25 million in damages.

Colombia asked Canada for technical assistance to set up a flood forecasting and warning system. CIDA turned to the Atmospheric Environment Section of Environment Canada. After two months of intensive Spanish language training, a team of four Canadians began working with their Colombian counterparts. Together, they developed a central forecasting and processing system, based on two-way radio communication. Observers and radio stations in the field, operating 24 hours a day, seven days a week, are used to feed meteorological and hydrological data into the system which deciphers the data and provides the flood forecasts. CIDA's contribution of $1.2 million is expected to result in yearly flood losses being reduced by 25 per cent.

Grass Roots Radio

In 1981 farmers in Latin America learned a cheap and effective way to prevent weevils from destroying their crops. It seems that weevils have a great dislike of wood ash. Simply mixing ash in with the grain guarantees no losses during storage. When the grain is needed, the ash can be winnowed out. The idea came from farmers in Botswana and it was broadcast through the Developing Countries Farm Radio Network (DCFRN).

DCFRN was the brainchild of George Atkins, veteran CBC farm broadcaster. While traveling in the Third World in 1977, Atkins realized that modern agricultural technology often was not appropriate to developing country needs but that home-grown techniques to increase production in one part of the developing world would probably be appropriate in others. The ideas could be passed along through radio, a low-cost relatively widespread medium.

The network was originally set up in 1978 as a public service vehicle by Massey Ferguson Limited. It is now a joint project of the University of Guelph and CIDA's Institutional Cooperation and Development Services Division which is providing $150,000 between 1981 and 1983 — about 75 per cent of the necessary funds.

Atkins travels throughout Third World countries each year collecting tips on farming. These have included making compost, making harness or door hinges out of old tires, digging pit silos to store hay during the dry season, and a safe and easy way to collect honey. The latter suggestion was provided by farmers in Africa and South America who coat hollow logs with beeswax and then hang them from trees. The first swarm of bees in the vicinity usually builds a hive in one of the logs, providing a ready source of honey. Smoke is used to drive the bees away and the honey is then safely collected.

Atkins tapes the techniques he has learned in his travels and they are sent out in English, French and Spanish to 650 farm broadcasters in over 100 countries. Where necessary, local announcers translate the information into native dialects. Farmers accept the information more readily because it is presented in their own language and by broadcasters they know.

The network is a great success with an audience of over 100 million, not counting the recent addition of China which receives transmissions from Radio Australia.

CIDA faced one of its most difficult decisions during the year with the cancellation of a rural integrated development project in Haiti, the poorest country in the Americas and the largest recipient of Canadian assistance in the region. The project, jointly managed by Canadian and Haitian authorities, was trying to meet the basic needs of more than 300,000 people in the area from Petit Goâve to Petit-Trou-de-Nippes.

During phase I of the project, which ended in July 1981, a wide range of projects was completed in agriculture, health, education, infrastructure and social organizations.

The project was suspended prior to the second phase as a result of the continuing inability of the Government of Haiti and the Government of Canada to arrive at a mutually satisfactory understanding regarding management and control arrangements.

Commonwealth Caribbean

A comprehensive review of Canada's relations with the Commonwealth Caribbean by the government in 1980 established that the region should receive priority attention in Canada's foreign relations because of its special nature and needs, and its longstanding links with Canada dating back to colonial days. Given the serious economic situation of the Caribbean countries, stress is being placed on a policy of economic cooperation.

In June 1981 Canada announced that it would double its total development assistance to the Commonwealth Caribbean, to an amount of $350 million between 1982 and 1987. Assistance will focus on promoting sustained economic growth and development with the self-reliance of the countries as the ultimate objective.

The tropical beaches and sun-tanned tourists which many Canadians associate with the islands, especially during our long, cold winter, would seem to belie the need for such assistance. But the lifestyle of the average person in the Caribbean is far removed from that of the tourist. Standards of living are far below those enjoyed by the average Canadian and the life of poverty experienced by many West Indians is made more painful and frustrating by continual exposure to more affluent lifestyles.

Countries throughout the region are facing severe economic pressures. For most, the cost of oil imports continues to rise while exports — raw products such as sugar, bananas, bauxite and coconuts — suffer from reduced demand and stagnating prices. Internal budgetary problems and a shortage of technical expertise has reached the point where several countries no longer have the capacity to maintain their basic infrastructure.

Fisheries Training

Fishermen from Belize have been coming to Pictou, Nova Scotia, every summer since 1978 to learn new fishing techniques. Under the program — which marked Nova Scotia's entry into international development — the provincial Department of Fisheries provides the teachers and training facilities and CIDA's Voluntary Agricultural Development Aid Program (VADA) pays the travel expenses.

Fishing in Belize is conducted between the coastline and a barrier reef. The waters are relatively shallow and most of the fishing is done from small canoes. In recent years the lobster, conch and shrimp stocks have become depleted and catches have declined. The fishing industry, which directly supports approximately 10 per cent of the population, wanted to move into deep and distant fishing to offset the losses. But they did not have the necessary skills or experience. Their government turned to CIDA for help.

Through Nova Scotia's Department of Fisheries, Belize fishermen are now learning such techniques as the use of deep-sea navigation equipment, the repair and maintenance of engines, refrigeration units, and fishing nets, and the reading of maps. Visits to local fishing cooperatives provide practical on-site training.

The seven cooperatives in Belize that carry on the majority of fishing are responsible for selecting candidates for the program. They provide financial support for the men's families while they are in Canada and the fishermen in return must share their knowledge and training with their colleagues when they return home.

Meetings are held between the fishermen, the cooperatives management, Canadian representatives and Belize government officials to determine training needs and how Nova Scotia Fisheries can meet them — through existing or custom-designed programs. Recently the cooperatives expressed an interest in learning about cooperative principles, management and finance. The Coady Institute of Nova Scotia developed a suitable program and management training courses were held in Belize during 1981.

To date 58 fishermen have completed the courses. And not without result. In 1980 the lobster and conch catch continued to decline, but the deep sea fish catch increased.

In-shore fishing is an important industry in Belize, directly supporting approximately 10 per cent of the population. In recent years, however, catches have seriously declined as stocks became depleted. CIDA and the Nova Scotia Department of Fisheries are helping Belize fishermen learn deep-sea fishing techniques. (CIDA photo: C. McNeill)

To help ease the situation, CIDA is directing more and more assistance to improving the productive sectors throughout the region so that countries can generate the funds to contribute more effectively to their own development. Emphasis is being placed on the development of human resources through technical assistance projects. CIDA is also continuing its assistance to the University of the West Indies, a regional institution supported by 14 Caribbean governments. Canada has assisted the university since the early 1960s with grants, personnel and scholarships, and in 1981-82 CIDA's contribution amounted to $420,000.

As well, CIDA is continuing to support the Caribbean Development Bank, which has played a significant role in complementing Canada's assistance program in the region. The Bank gives priority to projects promoting the development of the economic infrastructure and provides direct loans to the productive sectors of agriculture, industry and tourism. CIDA's 1981-82 contribution was over $4 million.

Leeward and Windward Islands

The Leeward and Windward Islands are peaks of an underwater mountain chain that once linked North and South America. Extending southeast from Puerto Rico to Trinidad and Tobago, the islands close off the Caribbean Sea from the Atlantic trade winds that first brought explorers and merchants to their shores in the 1400s and who played such a large role in their early development. They share a common history, language and culture with the rest of the Commonwealth Caribbean and have maintained strong political and economic ties with it.

Canada provides bilateral assistance to seven of the islands: Antigua, St. Kitts-Nevis and Montserrat in the Leewards or lee of the trade winds; St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Grenada and Dominica in the Windwards which bear the brunt of the Atlantic rollers. With the exception of Montserrat, a British Crown colony, and St. Kitts-Nevis, an associated state of Great Britain, all of the islands have become independent within the last 15 years, some as recently as 1981. As with most former colonies, however, they have found that economic independence does not necessarily follow from political independence.

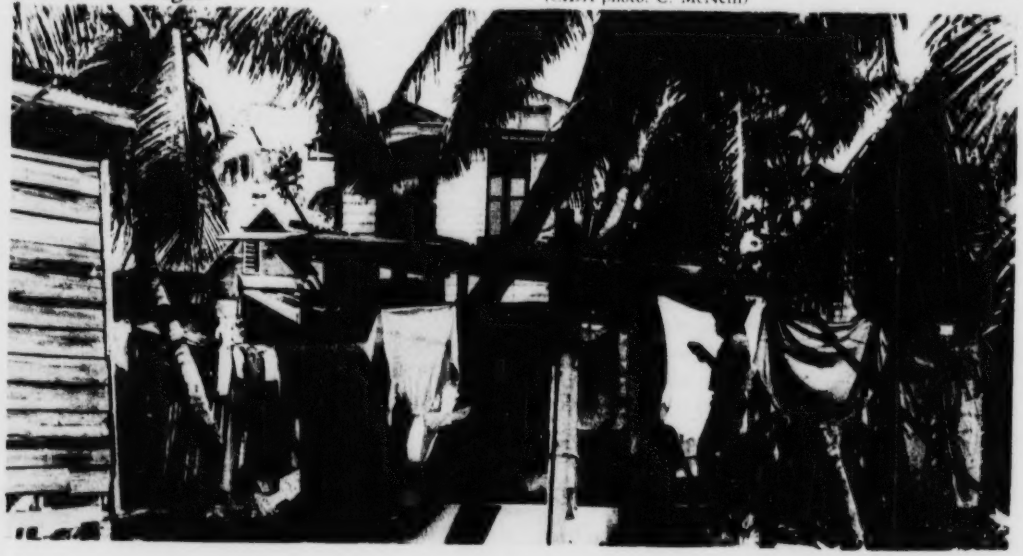
All of the islands are poor, each having an average per capita income of less than U.S. $1,500. Like most developing countries, the islands' economies are based primarily on raw exports which are often at the mercy of international price fluctuations. They suffer from high rates of unemployment and a shortage of skilled people to handle their economic and financial affairs.

As small island economies, the Leewards and Windwards face constraints imposed by their size and physical isolation. All of the islands are small — both in size and population — ranging from Montserrat (102 km^2, 12,000 people) to St. Lucia (616 km^2, 120,000 people). Many of the islands are quite mountainous. And while their rugged beauty lends itself well to the scenic photos that captivate tourists, the mountainous terrain has resulted in relatively small areas of farm land. As the islands are also volcanic or coral in origin, they possess no mineral deposits in commercially exploitable amounts.

The small populations and low per capita incomes have limited industrialization and economic growth. High emigration rates have led to shortages of administrative, managerial and technical expertise. As many of those able to contribute to society continue to leave, the islands are left with large numbers of young people with minimal skills, and the aged.

But the islands are not without potential. The very physical constraints that have adversely affected their development may hold the key to their future. There are great possibilities for the tourist industry. Many of the islands have good to excellent beaches; all have attractive scenery, lush, subtropical vegetation, a warm, pleasant climate which, tempered by the surrounding water, averages between 21 and 29 degrees celsius year-round. There is abundant rainfall in many of the islands, the farm land that does exist is of fair to good quality, and there is good potential for expanded agricultural production. Further, the islands have a literate work force, a high standard of education,

The reality of life in Caribbean islands such as the Leeward and Windwards is far removed from the travel posters of sun-kissed beaches and lazy tropical evenings familiar to most Canadians. (CIDA photo: C. McNeill)



health and nutrition, adequate water supplies and are in close proximity to the North American market.

Canada is helping the Leewards and Windwards to develop their potential. Indeed, in the past few years, Canada and the United Kingdom have been the major sources of bilateral project aid flows in the region. Today, the islands receive the largest per capita share of Canadian official development assistance.

CIDA's program init ıocused on education, transport and water development. Considerable investment has been made in developing the education sector. Twenty-four vocational, junior and secondary schools have been constructed at a cost of $10.75 million. Assistance has also been provided in the form of student loans, grant training awards and scholarships. Together with the Caribbean Development Bank, CIDA has financed several projects in the water supply sector. In fact, CIDA has completed water supply projects on most of the islands. The systems are now providing increased supplies of water for domestic purposes as well as to service industrial and tourist development.

Problems of accessibility within the region made the construction of transportation infrastructure one of CIDA's first priorities. Physical isolation meant that every island required a harbor and airport, not only to attract tourists but also for merchandise trade and inter-island passenger movement. Air terminal buildings have been completed in St. Kitts-Nevis, Antigua, St. Lucia, Dominica and St. Vincent. As well, numerous other airport improvement projects, such as runway paving, have been completed over the years. At present, a new project to upgrade firefighting and other safety aspects of these airports is in the planning stage. Port and cargo-handling facilities have been completed in Dominica and Montserrat and $6 million has been approved for similar work in St. Kitts, Grenada and St. Vincent.

Since, for the most part, adequate infrastructure for development is either in place or being built, CIDA is focusing greater attention on the productive sectors — agriculture, tourism, industry, with an emphasis on human resources development — so as to promote balanced economic development and self-sustaining growth.

Tourism has perhaps the greatest potential for growth. It is currently in an embryonic stage, with just over 200,000 stay-over visitors in 1977. Yet it has a significant economic impact on some of the islands, particularly Antigua and St. Lucia.

To increase the benefits of the tourist trade, most of the money spent by vacationers must stay on the islands. One of the ways to help accomplish this is to develop more spin-off industries — such as handicrafts. In Montserrat, CIDA is using $250,000 to provide equipment and training in handicraft weaving for 60 women. The women have been successful in producing and marketing their product and in encouraging the Montserrat government to develop an integrated industry based on the local production of sea island cotton.

It will also be necessary to replace produce flown into the hotels from outside the region with home-grown food. Of course, to be successful, the local produce must be of good quality and available in adequate quantities for the hotels to be encouraged to promote the product.

A CIDA project in Castries, the capital of St. Lucia, should help in this regard. The island currently imports some 270,000 kilograms of fish a year at a cost of over $1 million — despite the fact that the waters around St. Lucia have good stocks of fish.

The island's fishing industry is dominated by artisanal fishermen who, using small canoes, are limited to in-shore fishing. They sell their catch right off the docks for there are no storage and processing facilities. This results in alternate periods of glut and scarcity with widely varying prices for the fishermen. The almost total lack of a distribution network means inland customers have infrequent access to fresh fish supplies.

With $3.2 million from CIDA, a fish plant with cold storage, processing and freezing facilities is being built to improve the situation. Design work has been completed and a Canadian company should soon have the plant finished. Insulated trucks will distribute the fish throughout the island.

When complete, the facility will provide a guaranteed market for fish year-round. The reliable supply of fish will raise the protein level of the inhabitants, and result in more stable consumer prices and better incomes for the fishermen. It will also reduce fish imports and ease the critical balance-of-payments problem.

Trail Blazers

With $38,000 from CIDA's NGO Division and $9,000 from Cansave, 14 women in Grenada are breaking out of the traditional female working mold. The women have established the St. Andrew's Woodwork Project, a cooperative venture in building children's furniture. After receiving training at a technical and vocational institute, which included lessons in office practice and sales, the women opened the shop for business. Breaking into a traditionally male domain the women, known locally as "trail blazers" for their initiative, have received much publicity. It has helped. A number of orders for furniture have been placed, among them a large one from the Grenada government.

The United Nations Development Program (to which CIDA contributes through its Multilateral Programs Branch) and the European Economic Community are also assisting the fishermen in upgrading their boats and gear. These improvements are expected to increase the fish catch by 50 per cent over the next several years.

In an agricultural project, CIDA is providing $7.3 million towards revitalizing Grenada's cocoa industry which produces the island's second-largest export crop. In 1975 CIDA assisted the industry with a $500,000 loan for the purchase of Canadian fertilizer. The fertilizer was sold to farmers by the Grenada Cocoa Board and the money plowed back into the industry. Crop deterioration, however, has reached the point where only a major effort can restore it.

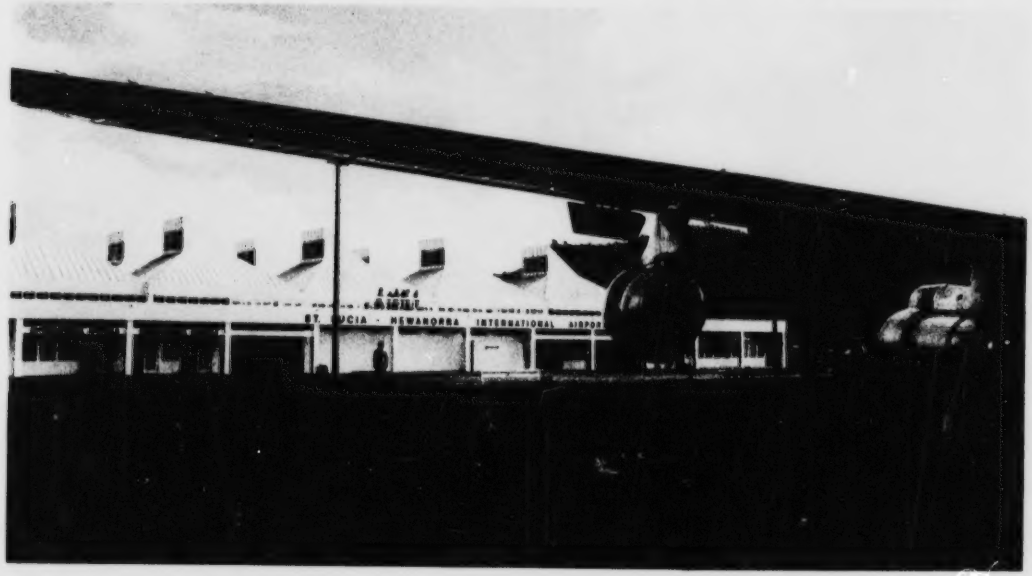
CIDA's $7.3 million, together with $1.5 million from Grenada, will be used to replace old, low-yielding trees and bring some 4,000 hectares of neglected land back into production. The repair of existing facilities and the addition of new nurseries will double annual cocoa production, increasing much needed export earnings by $6 million per year. Some 6,000 cocoa farmers will see their income doubled and more jobs will be created in cocoa processing and handling.

In Dominica, one of the poorest countries in the Caribbean, CIDA is helping in efforts to re-establish the fragile economic balance so badly shaken by recent natural disasters. In 1979 Hurricane David stormed across the island leaving 75 per cent of the people homeless, wiping out the banana crop, heavily damaging the coconut and citrus crops, and destroying 80 per cent of the fishing boats. Just as the island began to recover — helped with $950,000 in food and agricultural aid and $75,000 in emergency assistance from CIDA — another hurricane struck in 1980. It destroyed most of the banana crop and seriously damaged the main port of Roseau.

CIDA responded with $250,000 for repairs to the port facilities, previously built with CIDA funds, and this year began a $4-million project to rehabilitate and expand the coconut industry over the next several years.

The project will involve bringing another 1,000 hectares of land into production, increasing export potential by at least 50 per cent and bringing production up to pre-hurricane levels. Farmer training and the use of fertilizers should increase production by a further 25 per cent. The farmers themselves are contributing money and labor toward the project.

In human resource development, CIDA, with an $8.4-million grant, has been sponsoring the training of technicians, managers and other skilled personnel, largely in Caribbean institutions. More than 500 people have been trained during the past few years with about 85 per cent of those receiving scholarships returning to work in the region. The success of the program has led to its extension until 1983-84.



Physical isolation means that the many islands require a harbor and airport, not only to attract tourists, but also for merchandise trade and inter-island passenger movement. The Hewanorra airport terminal in St. Lucia is one of several such buildings constructed throughout the islands with CIDA assistance. (CIDA photo: F. Kerr)

Through CIDA's Special Programs Branch, the Management for Change Division is working with the Manitoba Institute for Management to bring some 14 senior officers from island governments to Canada for public service training. The Institute is designing programs to help officers in such areas as resource management, accounting, public relations, industrial relations, and the setting up of training programs. Participants spend 10 days in Winnipeg attending seminars and working alongside their counterparts in the provincial government and another two days in Ottawa. Once they return to the Caribbean, they will keep in touch with their Canadian contacts to exchange information on solving management problems.

At another level, the Non-Governmental Organizations Division is supporting the efforts of Rotary Club International to upgrade maintenance training in the islands. Tremendous equipment losses result each year because of the lack of repair services to prevent deterioration due to tropical conditions. Equipment must be frequently replaced, adding horrendous costs to already strained economies.

In St. Vincent, staff from Humber College, Toronto, are giving day and evening classes to upgrade the skills of both the employed and unemployed in repairing electrical and plumbing equipment. Upon graduation, each student receives a tool kit suitable to his trade.

The training school will next move to Dominica and plans are being made to repeat the program in other countries of the region.

The Organization for Cooperation in Overseas Development (OCOD), with support from the Institutional Cooperation and Development Services Division, is helping to train and upgrade Caribbean teachers.

The movement to universal free education soon after independence created a demand for trained teachers which the islands have had difficulty in meeting. High emigration rates have worsened the problem.

OCOD, working in partnership with various Ministries of Education in the region, is developing a resource base of qualified teachers.

In 1981, volunteer teachers from Canada and West Indian tutors staffed workshops for some 2,400 trainees. The curriculum covers not only basic academic subjects but also cottage craft industries designed to serve the tourist trade and reduce the islands' dependence on outside skills.

Students in St. Vincent learn electrical repair as part of a Rotary International vocational training program co-sponsored by CIDA and the Rotary Foundation. (Photo: Rotary International)

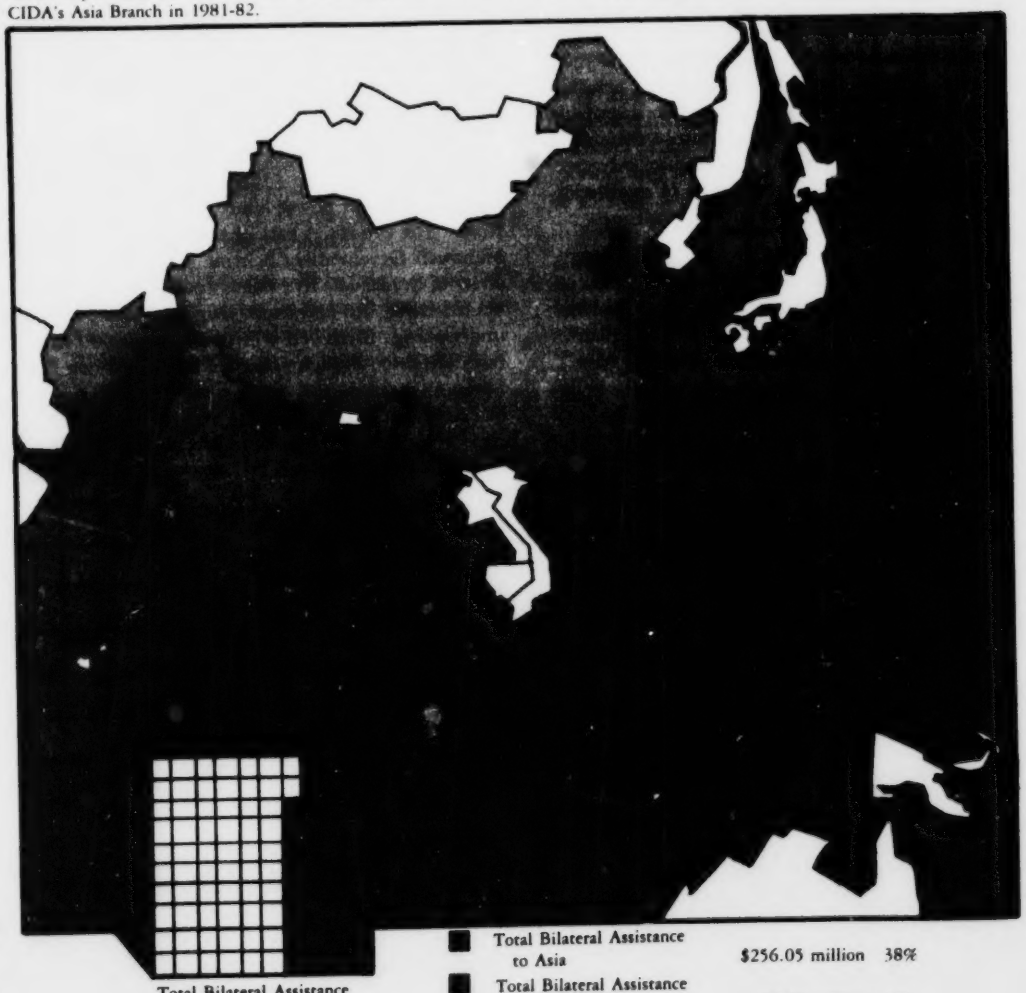
Asia

Asia — the largest continent in the world and home to more than half of mankind — is defined on the west by the Ural Mountains and on the east by the Pacific Ocean. Asia is noted for extremes in geography: from mountains to desert; in climate: from arctic to tropical; and in economies: from Bangladesh and Nepal, two of the poorest countries in the world, to several of the emerging economic powers — China, Indonesia and India, with the economy of the latter alone almost as large as that of all developing Africa. Asia's people account for over 90 per cent of the world's absolute poor. Half a billion live in absolute poverty, suffering from malnutrition, disease, and an inadequate access to safe drinking water. Many are crowded into overloaded cities; most exist on the arable 10 per cent of Asia's land, chiefly the river valleys.

By virtue of sheer numbers, Asia represents the fundamental global development problem. And rural development and increased agricultural productivity is the key to a successful development equation. For while industry has helped some Asian countries to thrive, for most, as the welfare of the farmer goes, so goes national development.

Developing Asia remains largely a world of subsistence farmers who represent 75 per cent of the population and produce close to one-half of the total gross national product (GNP). Many are not only poor, but landless, eking out a living as sharecroppers. In Bangladesh, more than 50 per cent of the people do not own land. In Indonesia, India, Pakistan, and parts of Thailand, the problem of the landless and poor is reaching crisis proportions. Moreover, growing landlessness is an inevitability that even drastic land reform cannot solve. For while the population growth rate throughout Asia is dropping, and now averages less than that in Africa and the Americas, the amount of arable land is finite, and most of it is now in use.

Lebanon, Jordan and the Democratic People's Republic of Yemen, though not appearing on this map, received funds from CIDA's Asia Branch in 1981-82.



The long-term solution is for the poor to acquire the income to improve their situation. To a large extent, this depends on increased agricultural productivity. Markets for industrial products, which mean increased employment, depend on disposable incomes in the rural areas. Asia's future therefore relies on rural development — including increased agricultural production, the creation of small-scale industry and the establishment of a social infrastructure.

In recognition of this, many Asian nations have been giving higher priority to agricultural and rural development in their national economic plans. The results are promising. China and India have achieved self-sufficiency in food production, while Sri Lanka, Pakistan and Indonesia have made significant advances towards achieving that goal.

CIDA is cooperating in these efforts to give more than a billion people a better life. Canada provides development assistance to 15 countries in Asia but, in keeping with its policy of aiding the most needy, efforts are concentrated on eight nations: Bangladesh, China, India, Indonesia, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Thailand. Over 90 per cent of the poorest people in the world live within their boundaries.

CIDA's assistance program in these countries concentrates on the sectors of agriculture/rural development, energy and transportation. The program reflects the needs of the individual countries and the areas of Canadian capability and expertise.

In Pakistan, attention is focused on relieving infrastructural bottlenecks in transportation and power transmission/distribution which are limiting economic growth and hindering the country's ability to satisfy the basic needs of the population. In Nepal, efforts are directed towards helping raise the living standards amongst the poorest people, particularly in the isolated Far West Development Region, and assisting in the development of the country's considerable water-resource potential — equal to six James Bay projects.

Sri Lanka is the site of Canada's single biggest investment in the Third World. CIDA is providing $83 million towards a $158-million project to construct a dam and power houses on the Maduru Oya River. The project is part of the $2-billion Mahaweli Development Scheme, the combined effort of Sri Lanka, five donor countries and the World Bank. An ambitious irrigation and power undertaking, Mahaweli will irrigate 262,000 hectares of harsh, drought-plagued land, enabling Sri Lanka to meet its rice needs with perhaps a surplus for export. It will also produce enough hydro to meet a large part of the country's electrical power needs for the next decade.

Other projects, including support for a developing beekeeping industry, the provision of poultry stock for rural farmers, and the supply of potash fertilizer to farmers with one hectare of land, are contributing to Sri Lanka's march towards food self sufficiency and helping the benefits of this advance reach the poor.

Indonesia, the world's fifth-largest country with 150 million people, remains a relatively poor nation despite increasing revenues from oil and gas reserves. Some 50 million people live in absolute poverty, with annual incomes of less than U.S. $120. Basic public services are inadequate and the government lacks the qualified personnel to direct the new-found oil wealth to the poorest segments of the population. CIDA is responding to this need, placing increasing emphasis on the development of human resources with training projects in transportation, forestry, fisheries, water resources and regional development.

With Indonesia being one of the few countries in Asia with large tracts of undeveloped arable land, CIDA is working to improve access to rural areas through road and rural electrification. Water resource development and fertilizer distribution projects are helping to increase agricultural production.

Unlike this child, many Asians suffer from hunger and malnutrition. With over 90 per cent of the world's poor, Asia represents the fundamental global development problem. (CIDA photo: D. Mehta)

In 1981-82, Canada supplied $118.5 million in bilateral food aid to developing countries. Twenty-five per cent went to Bangladesh, the largest recipient of Canadian food aid in recent years. Food aid is necessary because the country is unable to produce or purchase enough food to feed its people. A large proportion of the 91 million population (in an area slightly larger than Newfoundland) is malnourished, underemployed and landless and unable to buy food when it is available on the open market. The Canadian food aid is provided free to vulnerable groups such as children and nursing mothers and sold in ration shops at government subsidized prices. Proceeds are used to finance development projects.

The fertile soil of Bangladesh is capable of producing enough food for its people. But increased production depends on more intensive use of the land. Present yields are only half that in India and one-third of Japan's. Food aid is helping to fill the gap between production and demand until long-term policies to make Bangladesh food self-sufficient come into effect.

CIDA is cooperating with Bangladesh in working towards this goal by complementing its food aid with support to rural development activities. This includes assistance in increasing wheat production, the construction of food storage warehouses, railway supply and rehabilitation, the provision of fertilizer, small-scale irrigation projects, and the "Proshika Process". Proshika is an innovative self-help program involving the support of the rural poor and landless in their efforts to improve their social and economic situation. Ventures such as well digging or stocking fish pools begin with the villagers' own savings. Proshika matches these savings with small "start-up" funds until the group becomes self-sufficient.

During 1981-82, CIDA also joined forces with other donor countries and the Asia Development Bank in a project to construct a factory to convert natural gas — Bangladesh's only mineral resource — into urea fertilizer. CIDA's $25-million contribution covers steam generation equipment and support services. By the mid-1980s, the factory is expected to be producing enough fertilizer to end the need for urea imports, thereby helping to ease the country's serious trade imbalance.

India is a country characterized by the co-existence of an industrialized sector (fourteenth-largest in the world) with an agricultural sector that contains over 200 million people living in absolute poverty. This dualistic economy is reflected in CIDA's assistance program.

In agriculture, CIDA's goal is to help India increase the incomes of small farmers and the rural landless. Most of India's disadvantaged go hungry because they simply cannot afford the food they need. Project planning to use Canadian canola oil

Canada's Maduru Oya dam is one of five under construction in the ambitious Mahaweli irrigation and power project undertaken by Sri Lanka, five donor countries and the World Bank. With water from the Maduru Oya dam, two or even three crops a year may be possible on the irrigated land. (CIDA photo: D. Mehta)

to improve conditions is in progress. CIDA will provide the oil — a staple of the Indian diet — to the Canadian Union of Cooperatives which is working with the National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) of India to establish a long-term oilseed development investment program. The NDDB, a non-profit organization, will use the money from the sale of the Canadian oil to promote small grower cooperatives. Extension services and fertilizers will be provided to the cooperatives and oil processing facilities modernized. As more cooperatives are established and oil-seed production increases, more jobs will be created in the rural sector, farm incomes will increase and food imports will drop. Consumers will also benefit. The increased supply of edible oil will result in lower and more stable prices as cooperatives market their own product without having to rely on the "middleman".

India's own development efforts — currently amounting to over $20 billion a year (CIDA's 1981-82 bilateral program in India amounted to $27.3 million) — are being impeded by infrastructural bottlenecks in the key sectors of power and transport which are adversely affecting overall economic performance. Since India possesses a diversified economic base and a well-developed planning system capable of using raw materials and manufactures, Canada is helping ease the situation by providing lines of credit for the purchase of Canadian materials and services in the oil and gas, mineral and power sectors.

Thailand's development efforts over the past two decades have been quite successful. Life expectancy has increased from 51 to 61 years and universal primary education has been achieved. The high population growth rate of 2.5 per cent a few years ago has dropped to 1.9 per cent as a result of a large World Bank rural health population project in which CIDA is involved.

But the country suffers from great regional disparities as the fruits of economic growth have accrued largely to the urban areas while 75 per cent of the population live in the countryside. About 10 million people are unable to secure adequate nutrition, clothing and shelter. The Royal Thailand Government has set a high priority on developing the rural areas and is using most of its foreign assistance to help ease the disparities between the cities and countryside.

CIDA is focusing its program in Thailand (which became a core country in 1981) on the northeast region, the most under-developed section of the country. The Northeast Thailand Rural Development Project is one of the first applications of the country focus approach. CIDA funding of the project originates in the Asia Branch but it is administered by the Institutional Cooperation and Development Services Division of the Special Programs Branch which is providing general program support to CUSO, the implementing agent. CUSO, a non-governmental organization, has supported a program in Thailand since 1964, including a highly successful Kampuchean refugee camp managed by Thai organizations and refugees. The rural development project involves 54 villages and 3,000 people in Surin Province along the Thailand-Kampuchea border. It will provide villagers with the support necessary for them to decide and apply their own priorities in basic health care, functional education and agricultural production, and the raising of income levels. Small projects will be established at the grass-roots level with direct input from the villagers. Local Thai NGOs are helping to form village task forces (including men and women) which will be actively involved in establishing project priorities, project planning, day-to-day management and training. Villagers with skills in such income generating activities as poultry raising, silk production and jar making will pass on their skills to others. Training in soil management and compost as well as new seed varieties will be provided. Health workers will be trained to handle common diseases and wounds, and to provide information on sanitation, nutrition, family planning and general first aid.

In Bangladesh, one of the ways CIDA is helping to improve agricultural production is through improved irrigation systems. The fertile soil of Bangladesh is capable of producing enough food for its people; but increased production depends on more intensive use of the land. A reliable water supply is essential to achieve this goal. (CIDA photo)

A Fresh Start

Indonesia, a country of some 13,000 islands, stretches 5,000 kilometres along the equator — over one-eighth of the world's circumference. Oil reserves have brought promise for the future, but today Indonesia is a poor country. Not enough food is produced to meet the demand. One-third of the population (150 million) live below the poverty line where the search for food is a constant struggle.

Yet Indonesia possesses enough good land on which to grow food for its people. The outer islands have as much as 40 million hectares of arable land not being fully used. Most of the people, however, live on the inner islands — 75 million squeezed onto Java alone, an area roughly equal in size to the island of Newfoundland — and simply do not have the money to move to outlying islands. So they remain where they are, poor, underfed and in ill health.

The Indonesian government has established a resettlement program to bring settlers into isolated and under-populated areas. In one such project, on the island of Sumatra, Indonesia is receiving assistance from the World Food Program (WFP), a joint program of the United Nations/Food and Agriculture Organization that Canada helped to establish in 1962. The WFP uses food given by donors to pay for services and/or labor in projects contributing to self-sufficiency, and for feeding programs for nutritionally vulnerable groups such as children and nursing mothers.

In Indonesia, the WFP is providing food to assist in the re-settlement of 7,500 families in an area of some 75,000 hectares. The food — rice, wheat, canned fish and skim milk — will supplement the small crops the settlers will produce at first. In return, the settlers must spend a certain period clearing and cultivating the land and working on infrastructure projects and community development.

The WFP food is provided on a decreasing basis, ending after three years when the farms are expected to be self-sufficient and producing a surplus.

This is only one of many projects undertaken by the WFP throughout the developing world. Canada, the second-largest donor to the WFP, contributed $98.2 million through CIDA's Multilateral Programs Branch towards such projects in 1981-82.

At projects end — in about three years — it is anticipated that most of the basic services will be available and that villagers will have doubled their income.

Canada is also assisting regional cooperation among the countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), which comprises Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand, Malaysia and Singapore. Canada is contributing $1.5 million to the Forest Tree Seed Centre, based in Thailand, which will assist in reforestation projects in ASEAN countries. The centre will help to establish tree plantations to protect agricultural land and provide firewood near settlements to prevent indiscriminate cutting and reduce erosion. Another $1.5 million is being contributed for a post-harvest fisheries project, with sub-projects in all five countries, to reduce the 15- to 20-per-cent wastage of fish catch from poor handling and storage techniques. The increased quantities of processed fish will raise nutritional levels and improve incomes in rural fishing communities.

Canada is also giving support to other regional institutions including the Asian Institute of Technology in Bangladesh and the University of the South Pacific in Fiji.

In 1970 Canada became one of the first western governments to recognize the People's Republic of China. In 1981 Canada was again in the forefront, as one of the first industrialized countries to establish a development assistance program with China.

China, unlike many of the developing countries, is not looking for help in meeting basic human needs except in emergency situations. Through its own development efforts it has raised the standard of living of the poorest groups in society. It has achieved food self-sufficiency though it has 20 per cent of the world's population and only seven per cent of its arable land. Malnutrition has all but disappeared and over the last three decades life expectancy has risen from 36 to 64 years. China has a strong resource base, a cohesive and educated population, and a low birth rate.

China now needs help to build on this foundation, to strengthen those sectors, such as technical education, disrupted during the Cultural Revolution. CIDA plans to focus its assistance in four fields: agriculture, forestry, energy and human resource development. The program will not embrace large infrastructure projects. It will instead concentrate on technical cooperation projects which will bring Canadians and Chinese technicians and teachers together in a two-way process of exchange. Canadian technology and expertise will be adapted to a new and challenging environment. In this way the seeds of development knowledge are planted which can multiply several times over.

And progress is being made. Despite its essential poverty, Asia is already a key Canadian trading partner. India, China and the ASEAN countries have interests in transportation, telecommunications and power generation, as well as in Canadian raw materials and foodstuffs. The trade potential is immense if Asia can move beyond meeting its basic human needs to economic growth requiring increasing consumption of manufactured products and sophisticated investment goods. The benefits of this growth would be felt world wide, for a developed Asia would have a powerful impact on global political and economic stability.

Nepal

In the fall of 1982, a team of Canadian climbers will try to reach the top of the world — mighty Mount Everest whose permanently snow-capped peak soars 8,800 metres into the sky. In facing mountaineering's greatest challenge the team will be cheered on by over 35 Canadian families working with CIDA to help the Nepalese face more difficult though less lofty challenges — their country's development.

The Kingdom of Nepal is one of the poorest and least developed countries in the world. Emerging from its self-imposed isolation in 1951, Nepal moved forward on the road to development facing physical obstacles more severe than most other countries. The towering Himalayan chain covers 75 per cent of the country, with a narrow strip along the southern border, called the Terai, being the only extensive area of flat land. Nearly 70 per cent of the 14 million population live in the hills where isolated villages are linked only by footpaths and suspension bridges. It is a country without the wheel — virtually everything is carried by backpack. Only 19 per cent of the people — largely

(CIDA photo)

men — can read and write and most live in absolute poverty. And although Nepal currently produces enough food to meet its needs, difficulties in distributing it over rugged terrain have resulted in serious malnutrition, especially in the hills. Apples may rot because they can not be carried easily to markets.

Nepal's rural areas contain 95 per cent of the population and the economy is dominated by subsistence agriculture. An expanding population, growing at a rate of 3.2 per cent a year, threatens to overwhelm this narrow resource base. The density of people on cultivated land is one of the highest in the world, far exceeding that of India and Bangladesh. Nepal, with the assistance of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA), which CIDA supports through its contributions to UN activities, is attempting to cope with this problem but the solutions are of a long-term nature.

Meanwhile, the need to find more farm land has led to steep hills and marginal lands being brought under the plow. Forests are being cleared both for conversion to arable land, and for firewood — which supplies 94 per cent of Nepal's energy requirements. The Himalayas, despite their formidable appearance, are a fragile environment. Extensive deforestation is leaving much of the land open

From Subsistence Land To Productive Farms

In the far southeastern corner of Nepal, along the banks of the Kankai River, 8,000 hectares of subsistence land is being turned into productive farms. An agricultural development program, with $7.9 million in funding from the Asian Development Bank, is bringing irrigation water into fields previously capable of supporting only rainy-season crops. A drainage system is being installed, roads constructed and an agricultural centre built for teaching farmers new growing techniques, supplying new seeds, and providing extension services.

The project, due for completion in 1984, is already paying dividends to some 3,300 families. Two and sometimes three rice crops a year are now taken off land that before produced only one. Yields have doubled from 1.5 to 3 metric tons per hectare. High-yielding varieties of wheat, jute, maize and potato are also being used.

Other Bank projects in irrigation, electric power and paved roads are bringing similar improvements to 6,500 families southwest of Kathmandu. In 1981-82 CIDA contributed $66.6 million to the Bank to assist in development projects in Nepal and other Asian countries.

to erosion. Over 60 tonnes of fertile topsoil per hectare are lost to erosion each year, silting up power plants, blocking river systems and increasing flood problems all the way to the Bay of Bengal. Agricultural yields are declining and Nepal may soon switch from being a food exporter to a food importer.

Ironically, the very rivers which wash away Nepal's agricultural land are also its main natural resource. The rivers, rising in Tibet and rushing through deep Himalayan gorges, have an estimated hydroelectric potential of 25,000 megawatts — equal to six James Bay projects. Present capacity is 53 megawatts. Development of this potential would ease the balance-of-payments crisis which is draining the country's limited foreign reserves. Despite one of the world's lowest per capita consumptions of energy, oil imports absorb one-half of export receipts — largely because of high transportation costs — and threaten to absorb all of export earnings by 1984-85.

Though the hydroelectric potential far exceeds Nepal's needs, there is a possibility of exporting surplus power to India, which needs the equivalent of six mega-hydro projects in the next decade, thereby gaining much-needed foreign exchange.

CIDA, drawing on the wide array of technical expertise available in Canada, is working with Nepal on strategies to develop the Himalayan watershed. Twelve Canadian advisers are assisting their Nepalese counterparts to build up native planning capabilities so that Nepal itself will know best how to use its water and energy resources. The project covers all aspects of the use of water from large dams to irrigation and flood control measures.

CIDA is helping the Nepalese to profit from this renewable resource at another level as well. In 1981-82, some $11,000 was contributed in support of the Mennonite Central Committee's efforts to introduce water-powered milling machinery together with maintenance training support in Nepal. The equipment is replacing traditional water wheels and costly diesel engines and is having a marked effect in improving food supplies. Women, the main users of the mill, are especially benefiting from this new technology as it saves them both time and labor.

Canadians are also working with the Nepalese government to develop land use policies for the Terai and Far Western Region. With $7 million from CIDA, studies are underway providing accurate information on the current status and potential use of the region's land resources. The aerial photographs produced are used and well-respected by other donors: to date they have been a catalyst in the development of three new irrigation projects.

In the poorest area of Nepal, west of Kathmandu, CIDA is involved in an integrated rural development project costing $12.3 million over three years. The Karnali-Bheri region, heavily terraced and dotted with small villages, is virtually untouched by the outside world. There are no roads. Travel is on foot or by airplane — with airline schedules irregular and dependent to a great extent on the weather. Most of the goods needed to serve the villagers come in by porter or pack animal.

Virtually all of the people are engaged in farming and the economy is based on barter. There are few medical facilities and malnutrition is common. Population pressure is leading to a fragmentation of holdings and in the hills over 90 per cent of the households have less than 1.5 hectares of land.

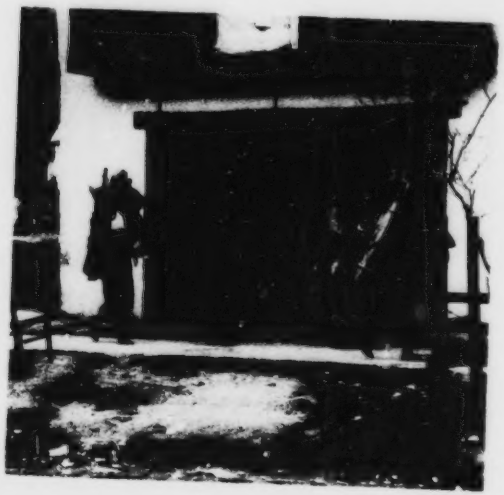
The development program for the region is based on the work of a professor from the University of Alberta. He spent two years trekking through the area meeting with people in almost every village to determine what their problems and needs were.

The first phase of the program is concentrated on three of 10 districts in the area. It involves not one major project but rather 200-300 small ones aimed at meeting basic needs and improving the quality of life. The program covers a wide spectrum of activities from small-scale drinking water and irrigation projects to health care centres, from family planning programs to the organization of poultry and horticulture clubs, from the maintenance of

village tracks and trails to adult basic education. Sectors will be integrated so that agricultural improvements, for example, will include research, the use of new seeds, fertilizer, and extension services, and will be coordinated with irrigation, conservation, forestry and transportation.

Community participation is the cornerstone of the program. Village councils provide annual plans containing the desired projects for input into the program. The process is such that the overall strategy can be adapted to include the needs of the people as they change over time.

To improve transport and communications services to the Karnali-Bheri region and other remote areas CIDA has assisted the Royal Nepalese Airline Corporation to expand its services. Canada provided three De Havilland Twin Otters and supporting spare parts. Well-known as a bush plane in Canada, the Twin Otter is the backbone of the air fleet and ideally suited to the gravel runways halfway up mountain sides which are frequent throughout Nepal.



Firewood supplies 94 per cent of Nepal's energy requirements. The continuing search for wood is causing extensive deforestation and leaving much land open to erosion. (CIDA photo R. Borg)

Twenty-four Nepalese came over to Canada to learn how to fly the planes. British Columbia was picked as the training site because of the similarity of its mountainous terrain. In only 10 months, the 24 students went from knowing nothing about planes to becoming class I and II pilots — a tribute to the Nepalese students and the training provided by the Vancouver-based firm.

Under the second phase of the project, CIDA is funding studies on the expansion and improvement of airline services in Nepal and is helping to develop an overhaul facility in Kathmandu so the airline can do most of its own maintenance work.

One of Nepal's most pressing needs is health care. In December 1980 the country had two hospital beds for every 15,000 people and three doctors for every 100,000 people. Average life expectancy is only 44 and the infant mortality rate is high — mainly from preventable afflictions like pneumonia, measles, tuberculosis, diarrhea and whooping cough. Most are caused by drinking impure water, unsanitary facilities, misinformation, and malnutrition.

A recently-completed CIDA-funded health worker training centre and five rural health posts is a step forward in improving the health of the people in the Surkhet region. The centre trains medical auxiliaries to staff the health posts which provide the sole source of medical care throughout most of the area. Emphasis is placed on preventive medicine and education.

Health post workers provide a basic level of medicine and give out information on nutrition, mother and child care, sanitation and the simple steps necessary to prevent the spread of communicable disease. Any serious disease or injury must be treated at the hospital — usually a 10- to 15-day walk with the sick person being carried on a porter's back or stretcher, up and down 60 and 75 degree hills.

There are several hundred health posts throughout the country, most awaiting staff. The Birendranager centre has graduated 50 students and, as a result of the success of the program, the Nepalese government has asked CIDA to build another training centre in eastern Nepal. CIDA will also develop the curriculum that will be used in two more centres that have been constructed by other donors.

Through its Special Programs Branch, CIDA is supporting similar efforts by several Canadian non-governmental organizations. Canadian doctors and nurses, working in conditions primitive by our standards — no power lines, using castoff lamps run by generators and distributing medicine in second-hand pill bottles sent in by donors — often operate out of remote hospitals and health posts made of mud and stone and serving up to 500,000 people.

CIDA's Institutional Cooperation and Development Services Division (ICDS) is involved in a training program for Nepalese doctors. At present, the country suffers not only from a shortage of physicians but also medical teachers. ICDS is providing $158,000 to enable the University of Calgary, in cooperation with the Nepalese Institute of Medicine at Tribhuvan University, to develop a diploma course in general and community medicine.

The program, the only source of trained doctors in

Nepal, will emphasize rural primary care. After graduation, doctors will be required to spend four years in a district hospital.

CIDA is also working to improve health conditions through support of the efforts of multilateral institutions such as the UNFPA and the United Nation's Children's Fund (UNICEF). Almost half of the UNFPA's five-year U.S. $26.5-million program in Nepal is devoted to the government's Integrated Community Health Project which is the main mechanism for the provision of health and family planning services in all rural areas. UNICEF is placing its emphasis on strengthening maternal and child health services through the provision of basic drugs and vaccines.

Nepal has a long way to go and many serious obstacles to overcome in its march toward economic development. But it has confidence in the future and the government is striving to meet the basic needs of the people. CIDA and other donors are providing the means by which Nepal, building on the country's inherent potential, is developing the capacity to meet this goal and establish a solid foundation for future growth.

It's Thataway ....

Not many Canadian auditors, arriving on the job, expect to be told, "Here's your pack, it's three days' walk that way." But that is what happens when it comes to auditing remote projects in Nepal for CIDA's staff. In a country where one's home village can be three weeks' walk from the end of the road, and distances must be measured in "up-and-down" as well as "along," the most routine task can take on the air of a major expedition. And so, when the time came for CIDA's contribution to the Kunde Hospital — run by the Sir Edmund Hillary Foundation of Canada — to be audited, the pack was shouldered and the boots laced up as the pencil was sharpened for a critical look at the highest hospital in the world.

Soil erosion is one of the more serious problems facing Nepal today. Over 60 tonnes of fertile topsoil per hectare are lost to erosion each year, silting up power plants, blocking river systems and increasing flood problems. (CIDA photo: R. Bork)

Pakistan

A vast country (804,000 square kilometres), Pakistan is a land of great geographical contrast. The landscape ranges from the dizzying heights of the Hindu Kush and Karakorum mountains, whose peaks rise through the clouds to heights of more than 7,500 metres, to desert plateaus where the tallest sights are camel caravans snaking across the sand from oasis to oasis. The rugged, often difficult land holds many resources — oil and gas, minerals, water for hydro-power and irrigation, farmland — but their potential has not been fully developed.

Not the least of the problems has been the severe crises faced by Pakistan during its short and troubled history. Born amidst the racial and religious strife that saw a separate Muslim state carved away during the partition of India in 1947, Pakistan — composed of two sections separated by a 1,600 kilometre gulf of Indian territory — brought together a myriad of cultural and ethnic groups speaking different languages and having only the Islamic faith in common. Religious ties, however, proved too weak to bind the groups together into a cohesive nation. In 1971, after a bloody and bitter civil war, East Pakistan became the independent state of Bangladesh.

Although Pakistan weathered the difficult transitional period after the 1971 war, the hostilities added greatly to an already heavy burden. Like most developing countries, Pakistan has seen demand for its key exports — cotton, rice — weaken while the cost of imported oil rises dramatically. The resulting trade deficit has left little money available to improve the lot of the people, the vast majority of whom are impoverished and live in poor health. With an adult literacy rate of only 24 per cent, few have the opportunity to acquire the skills needed for development. For those who do, the greater financial rewards offered in the Gulf States often prove an irresistable lure, leaving Pakistan with a severe shortage of skilled and professional people. A population that is growing by more than 3 per cent a year quickly eats up what few development gains that are made.

Canada has had a longstanding relationship with Pakistan, dating back to the early 1950s. The assistance program has focused on relieving infrastructural bottlenecks in transportation and power transmission/distribution that have limited the country's ability to satisfy the basic needs of the population.

Chief among these is the railway which links the major cities, industrial, population and agricultural centres of the north with Pakistan's only major port, Karachi, 160 kilometres to the south. The railway carries all the export/import trade and moves food from the producing to the consuming sections of the country. CIDA financed the rehabilitation of 47 locomotives that are now operating, the purchase of 30 new locomotives and is now funding the rehabilitation of another 42 locomotives and providing technical assistance to increase the operating efficiency and freight capacity of this vital lifeline.

Canada has also made a considerable investment in power, dating back to the Warsak Dam, Pakistan's first major power and irrigation project after independence and the biggest project in which Canada was involved in the pioneering days of development cooperation. Many of Pakistan's top engineers in the hydro field received their initial training at Warsak.

Canadian assistance played an important role in the first nuclear power station, and the first 500 kilovolt transmission line in the Indian subcontinent. Some $50 million is committed to a second 500 kilovolt line to be started in October 1982.

Despite substantial increases in power generation, the demand for electricity — growing at a potential 20 per cent a year — threatens to outstrip capacity. Power shortages are a distinct possibility. The results could be disastrous. For in Pakistan power fuels development.

Though possessing a significant industrial sector, Pakistan's economy is heavily dependent on agriculture. In turn agriculture is dependent on irrigation for Pakistan is basically a dry country with rainfall, except in the mountainous regions, averaging less than 25 centimetres a year. A significant portion of the electricity generated within the country is used for agricultural purposes, largely to power the pumps which supply water to the parched land.

To help ease the power situation, Canada is contributing $40 million to double the generating capacity of the Tarbela hydro and irrigation complex, the largest earth-filled dam in the world. The funds cover the cost of supplying and installing four turbine and generation units, due to be commissioned by November 1982. Another $20 million has been committed for two more such units.

To provide for future power demands, CIDA is providing Canadian advisers and equipment to help Pakistan rank the 10 major hydroelectric sites in the country after which a feasibility study will be carried out on one of the sites.

CIDA is involved in other efforts to move Pakistan toward total self sufficiency in energy. The country currently produces enough natural gas to meet demand but 90 per cent of the petroleum consumed is imported. To reduce this severe drain on Pakistan's foreign reserves, Canada has provided a deep-well drilling rig together with a work crew to train Pakistani counterparts in their own country. A $15-million line of credit has also been made available to cover related equipment and spare parts.

Canada has made a considerable investment in power in Pakistan with Canadian assistance playing an important role in the first 500 kilovolt transmission line built in the Indian subcontinent. CIDA has committed some $50 million to a second 500 kilovolt line to be started in October 1982. (CIDA photo)

CIDA is contributing at another level as well, through its support of the United Nations Development System. For example, UNDP, which has a five-year, U.S. $98-million program in Pakistan is concentrating its efforts on agriculture, natural and human resources, and is testing the use of various renewable energy sources such as solar, biogass, biomass and wind in four rural areas. If successful, the use of such energy sources could reduce the use of animal wastes and wood for cooking, thereby decreasing deforestation problems and contributing to the stabilization and increased fertility of the soil. Other UNDP energy projects, as well as projects in the agriculture and water sectors, are being undertaken within the framework of an umbrella pre-investment program to facilitate the investment activities of the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank and the International Fund for Agricultural Development.

Although agriculture is the mainstay of the Pakistan economy, it has, until recently, been neglected by successive governments in favor of large-scale industrial projects. Production has stagnated and per hectare yields are among the lowest in Asia. Farming suffers from a continued reliance on traditional cultivation methods, insufficient use of fertilizers, poor quality seeds, and low government-fixed prices for agricultural products.

Ironically, the extensive irrigation network — the largest in the world — that provides water to two-thirds of the country's arable land is also serving to depress crop yields. When the system was constructed some 100 years ago, little thought was given to drainage. The build up of water over the years has caused a serious waterlogging problem with seeds often rotting in the wet soil.

With the high water table, much of the salt in the soil has been rising to the surface. The water flow throughout much of the irrigation system has proven too weak to flush out the salt and large tracts of land have become barren. Some 4,000 to 8,000 hectares of crop land are being lost each year to salinization and waterlogging.

Though Pakistan possesses the largest irrigation network in the world drainage and waterlogging problems are depressing crop yields. CIDA is working with the World Bank and the Pakistan government in a large-scale project to improve drainage and irrigation systems in the Mardan region, one of the least developed areas of the country. (CIDA photo: P. Huddleston)

The Pakistan government is giving increasing attention to agriculture. It has raised producer prices, made access to farm credit easier, and moved funds away from the industrial sector and into efforts to address problems in farm production.

In response to this renewed commitment, CIDA is channeling more of its resources into the agricultural sector. It has joined forces with the World Bank and the Pakistan government in a large-scale Salinity Control and Reclamation Project (SCARP). Located in Mardan, one of the least developed areas of the country, the project covers some 28,000 hectares. The land is fertile and the climate is good but production is low and the population density per cultivated hectare is almost double that of the rest of Pakistan.

CIDA's contribution of $30 million will be used to increase production on 4,800 hectares. Drainage and irrigation systems will be enlarged and improved, and roads constructed so that farmers can bring their produce to market. Also included are extension, seed, fertilizer and plant protection programs as well as credit and marketing assistance.

An estimated 60 per cent of the project's benefits will go to farmers with less than 10 hectares and earning under US $110 per year. Usually located at the ends of the watercourses where water flow is the weakest and, in times of shortages, non-existent these farmers will gain significantly from the doubling of the irrigated water to be supplied. The extension service system will also have an impact since small farmers have little chance under the present system to learn about modern cultivation methods, such as crop rotation, except through word of mouth. Overall, the project is expected to increase small-farm incomes threefold over the next 15 years.

CIDA is also drawing on experience in Canadian dryland farming as well as that gained in projects in India, Tanzania and Sri Lanka, to help Pakistan develop its Barani (dryland) areas. Barani farm land constitutes 31 per cent of Pakistan's cultivated area but produces only about 10 per cent of its total crops. It supports the poorest of the population — subsistence farmers who grow only enough to keep themselves and their families alive.

CIDA is contributing some $14 million over six years to assist Pakistan to establish its own dryland research program. Canadian expertise, training and equipment will be provided so as to enable Pakistani researchers to develop agronomic packages appropriate for Barani farmers. The use of new farming techniques is expected to double crop yields. Particular attention is being given to oilseeds production to offset the heavy imports of edible oil which cost some U.S. $450 million each year.

CIDA is also working with Pakistan to develop its human resource base, with particular emphasis on women and children. For many years the social sector in Pakistan was one of the first to suffer from

A Desperate Journey

High up in the Hindu Kush they still come through the mountain passes. Many have walked over 160 kilometres, moving continually eastward to escape the helicopter gun-ships and crossing the border with only what they could carry on their backs. They are Afghan refugees and since the Russian invasion of Afghanistan in December 1979 an estimated 2.5 million (45 per cent of them children) have fled into exile, settling in over 100 camps in Pakistan's remote frontier provinces. They have become the largest refugee problem in the world.

Pakistan adopted an open arms policy to the refugees and, at considerable sacrifice, is providing assistance to help meet their basic needs. But when the trickle of refugees became a flood, threatening to overwhelm the country's capacity to help, Pakistan asked for outside support.

Canada and the world responded, for humanitarian reasons and to indicate disapproval of the Russian invasion. The UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) is coordinating foreign assistance with the World Food Program (WFP) responsible for overall food coordination, which remains the largest relief item necessary. In 1981-82, Canada provided $10.3 million in emergency assistance — $7 million in bilateral food aid and $3.3 million in grants to multilateral institutions (UNHCR, the International Committee of the Red Cross and the League of Red Cross Societies). Canada's contribution to the International Emergency Food Reserve of the WFP ($6.5 million) was also earmarked for delivery to Afghan refugees. Further contributions are planned for next year, for there is no political solution in sight.

Afghan refugees in one of over a hundred such camps along the Pakistan-Afghanistan border. Numbering over two million, they have become the largest refugee problem in the world. (Photo: UNHCR)

government budget cuts. As a result, health care facilities are greatly under-developed. Communicable diseases are widespread, malnutrition severe, and waste disposal services almost non-existent. Recognizing the seriousness of the situation, the government has made improvements in the social services a development priority.

CIDA is complementing Pakistan's efforts to extend basic health services to the poorer segments of the population. Some $3 million is being provided to mount a nation-wide immunization program against polio. The campaign is directed at all children under the age of five (an estimated 14 million), an age group particularly vulnerable to polio infection. Together with programs against diphtheria, whooping cough, and typhoid, which Pakistan itself is already administering, the polio campaign will complete the basic immunization package which is a cornerstone of any public health service.

Through its Special Programs Branch, CIDA is involved in a variety of social sector programs in Pakistan. For example, CIDA is planning to implement a program with the Aga Khan Foundation to raise the standard of health care delivery in Pakistan. The country currently suffers from a severe shortage of nurses — one for every 25 patients.

CIDA will provide $297,000 to the Foundation's School of Nursing for a training program. A Canadian university will assist with the development of a school curriculum and continuing education programs, and the training of nurse tutors. The project is designed to attract students from rural communities who will receive a salary and free accommodation during their studies. Upon graduation, they are expected to return to their home regions and pass on their knowledge to local midwives and health workers.

The project will not only improve health services but will help to upgrade the status of women in Pakistan who generally do not share equally in the benefits of development, although they make significant contributions, particularly in rural areas. It will also improve the status of the nursing profession which, at present, does not enjoy sufficient prestige to attract qualified young women.

Pakistan is making greater efforts both to increase development benefits and to ensure their equitable distribution. A reorientation of priorities to include the agricultural and social sectors has won substantial support from Canada and other donor countries — for, in Pakistan, it is from the land that resources for development must come and people are what development is all about.

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Cose Inc.

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Desjardins, Gerald, Consulting Engineer

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Dryade Groupe Ltée.

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Lowery, J. and Associates Ltd.

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Maral Inc.

Masson, J.R. et Associés

McBervie, Karen Holdings

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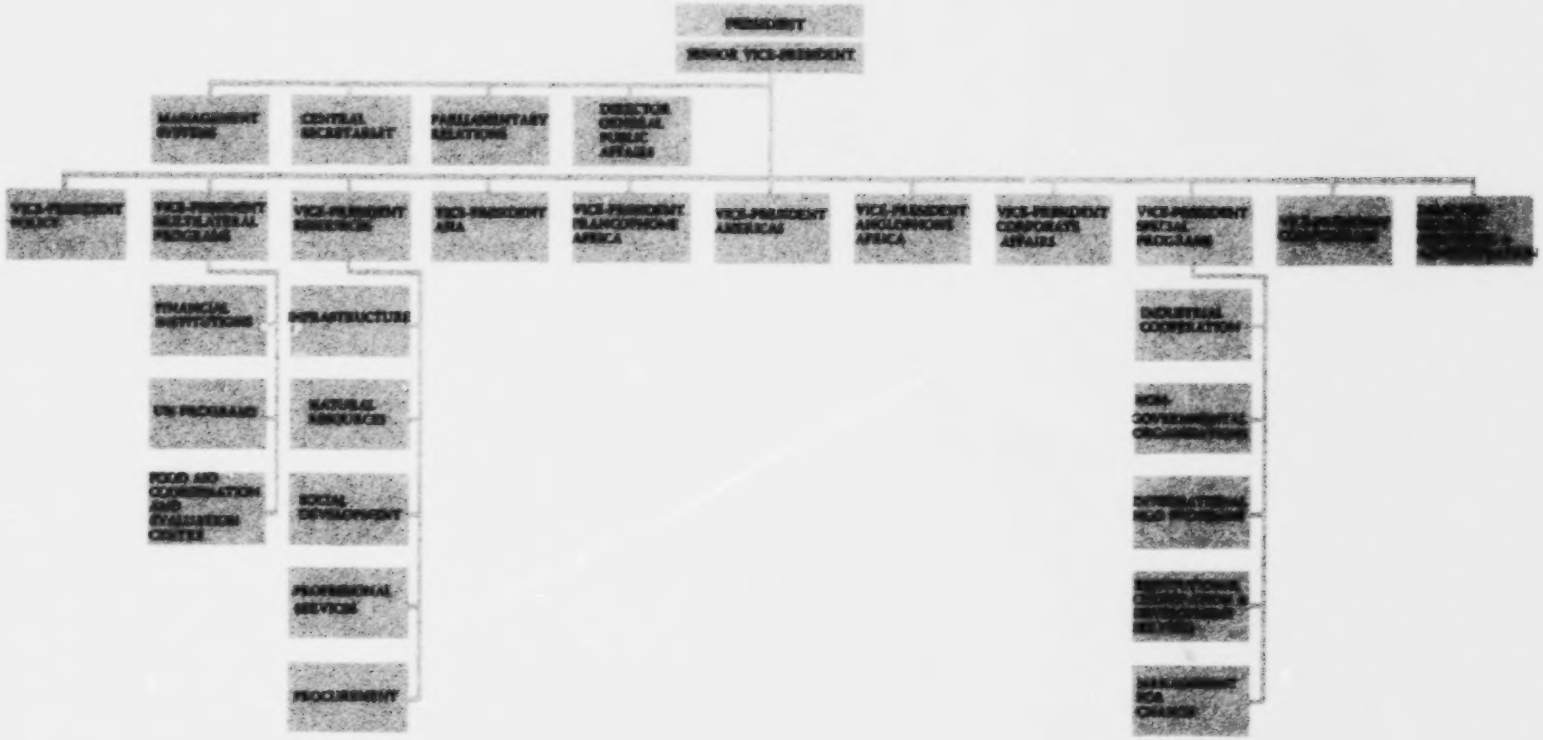
CIDA's Organizational Structure

CIDA's organizational structure (at left) is being streamlined (at right), a process which should be completed by the fall of 1982. The new approach involves the dissolution of the Bilateral Programs Branch and the formation of four new geographical branches — Anglophone and Francophone Africa, the Americas, and Asia — each headed by a Vice-President reporting directly to the President. The new structure will eliminate two reporting levels between the President and project managers. This will improve vertical communications, reduce the length of time required to make decisions, particularly in relation to programming issues and project approvals, and provide more and faster feedback to senior management from the country desk level.



Number/
Numéro

2

Canadian International Development Agency

Agence canadienne de développement international

Canadians in the Third World

CIDA's year in review
1981-82

STATISTICAL ANNEX

Canada

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Design: Stephen Clarke

The 1981-82 Statistical Annex provides a breakdown of the disbursements for official development assistance made by the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), the official government agency responsible for aiding development efforts in the world. The major aid contributions of federal departments as well as provincial government contributions to non-governmental organizations are also identified.

An overview of CIDA's programs and activities during 1981-82 is presented in *Canadians in the Third World*, available from the Public Affairs Branch at 200 Promenade du Portage, Hull, Quebec, K1A 0G4.

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NOTE

The tables show disbursements of aid by *geographic* region and *do not* reflect the groupings of countries used by CIDA for *administrative* purposes.

All disbursements of aid are shown *net*, i.e. minus capital repayments on earlier loans. In other words, they represent *actual* Canadian aid.

Terms used in the tables are defined in Part 2.

* These tables are special groupings of aid recipients and certain recipients may be part of more than one grouping.

Notes

1. In fiscal year (FY) 1980-81 Canada rescheduled an amount of $3.7 million in Official Development Assistance (ODA) — $.24 million in service charges and $3.46 million in capital repayments — due in March and September 1981 and March 1982 by Pakistan. The total loans were increased by $3.7 million in 1980-81 and the capital repayment of $3.46 million was cancelled.
   In FY 1980-81 Canada also cancelled a loan to Pakistan of $1.23 million which had already been disbursed to a Canadian supplier for the purchase of a nuclear fuel fabrication plant. This amount had also been reported as aid to Pakistan in previous years disbursements and is now reported as a cancellation, which reduces total loans in FY 1980-81 by $1.23 million.
2. Each year Parliament votes an amount for the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) which administers its own funds. The amount shown is the actual disbursement including administration which is now considered as aid.
3. In addition to the contributions made by CIDA, the Department of External Affairs makes contributions to the regular budgets of certain international organizations. For some of these organizations only a percentage of each contribution is considered related to development (and therefore aid). The percentage (or coefficient) for each organization is calculated by the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).
4. In addition to these contributions to NGOs, some provincial and municipal governments also contribute directly to developing countries, but these figures are not readily available and are not included here.
5. When Canada joined the Inter-American Development Bank on May 3, 1972, it agreed to return to the Bank the repayments (including interest) of the loans made to Latin America under the Canadian Trust Fund. These repayments are made directly from Latin American countries to the Bank and are not disbursed from the CIDA loan vote. However, they are a Canadian contribution to the Bank's Special Fund and are added to Canadian official development assistance. See also Table D-2.
6. In 1982, DAC members, including Canada, agreed that ODA figures should include the administrative costs of extending aid. This inclusion of administrative cost data was made to improve the comparability of total ODA figures among donor countries, since, previously, some countries were including administrative costs while others were not. The administrative costs include the expenses incurred by CIDA, IDRC and External Affairs' representatives in the field working on aid and development.
   Administrative costs have also been added, and other minor adjustments made, to ODA figures for FY 1979-80 and FY 1980-81 resulting in these statistics differing from those given in previous annual reviews.

Table A

Aid Disbursements by Source of Finance
($ million)

	1979-80			1980-81			1981-82		
	Amounts Extended	Amounts Received	Net Amounts	Amounts Extended	Amounts Received	Net Amounts	Amounts Extended	Amounts Received	Net Amounts
External Affairs Department									
Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)	1,045.62	9.40	1,036.22	1,044.71	16.83[1]	1,027.88	1,220.61	18.60	1,202.01
International Development Research Centre (IDRC)[2]	39.22		39.22	43.80		43.80	50.62		50.62
Contributions from External Affairs Department[3]	34.37		34.37	39.42		39.42	43.39		43.39
Sub-total: External Affairs Department	1,119.21	9.40	1,109.81	1,127.93	16.83	1,111.10	**1,314.62**	**18.60**	**1,296.02**
Department of Finance	167.87		167.87	181.26		181.26	168.76		168.76
Sub-total: Department of Finance	167.87		167.87	181.26		181.26	**168.76**		**168.76**
Other Sources									
Contributions by Provincial Governments to Non-Governmental Organizations[4]	9.50		9.50	7.50		7.50	11.42		11.42
Latin American Loan Repayments to Inter-American Development Bank[5]	1.67		1.67	1.95		1.95	2.13		2.13
Sub-total: Other Sources	11.17		11.17	9.45		9.45	**13.55**		**13.55**
Total Official Development Assistance (ODA)[6]	1,298.25	9.40	1,288.85	1,318.64	16.83	1,301.81	**1,496.93**	**18.60**	**1,478.33**
Percentage of ODA to GNP			.48%			.43%			.44%
Canadian GNP ($ billion)			269.66			300.27			**337.26**

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, see Notes on page 1.

Expenditures by Program
Fiscal Year 1981-82
($ million)

Total Program
1981-82
$1,478.33

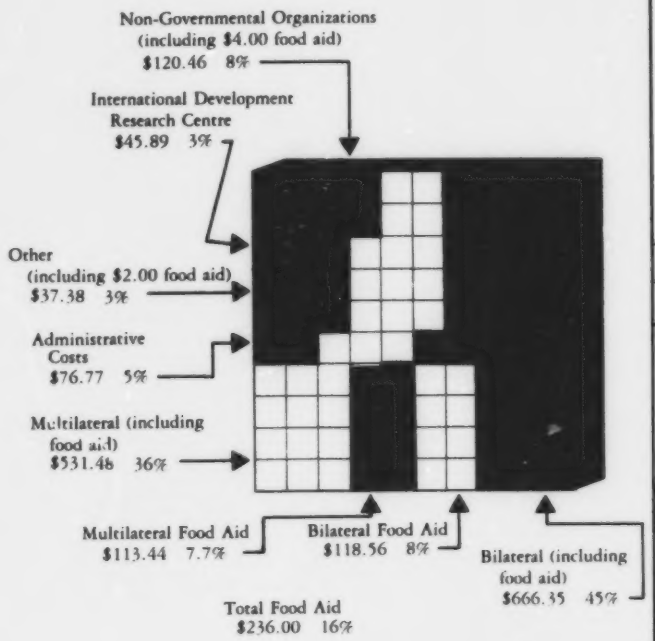


Table B

Total Aid by Program
($ million)

	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Bilateral			
Africa	285.67	274.43	313.28
America	66.18	52.16	71.03
Asia	234.62	223.29	256.05
Europe	3.40	19.00	11.26
Oceania	.42	.61	.95
Miscellaneous	8.50	12.02	13.78
Sub-total: Bilateral	598.79	581.51	**666.35**
Multilateral			
General UN Funds	49.96	50.45	58.55
Renewable Natural Resources	19.20	8.24	9.29
Population and Health	10.40	8.50	10.64
Education	.51	.40	.15
Commonwealth and Francophone Programs	10.47	11.88	13.18
Refugee and Relief Programs	9.43	8.80	12.26
Trade Promotion	.60	.60	.66
International Financial Institutions	281.99	295.41	296.27
World Food Program	94.58	103.32	108.96
Contributions to Regular Budgets and Voluntary Funds by External Affairs Dept.	20.29	20.27	20.55
Other Multilateral	.87	1.00	.97
Sub-total: Multilateral	498.30	508.87	**531.48**
Other Bilateral Programs			
Canadian Non-Governmental Organizations	70.95	76.18	108.35
International Non-Governmental Organizations	7.17	8.75	12.11
International Development Research Centre	35.66	39.81	45.89
International Emergency Relief	19.00	12.97	18.17
Scholarships Programs	2.76	2.87	3.84
Miscellaneous Programs	4.72	8.21	15.37
Sub-total: Other Bilateral Programs	140.26	148.79	**203.73**
Administrative Costs	51.50	62.64	76.77
Total Aid (ODA)*	1,288.85	1,301.81	**1,478.33**
Official Development Assistance (ODA)/GNP Ratio	.478%	.434%	**.438%**

*See Notes on page 1.

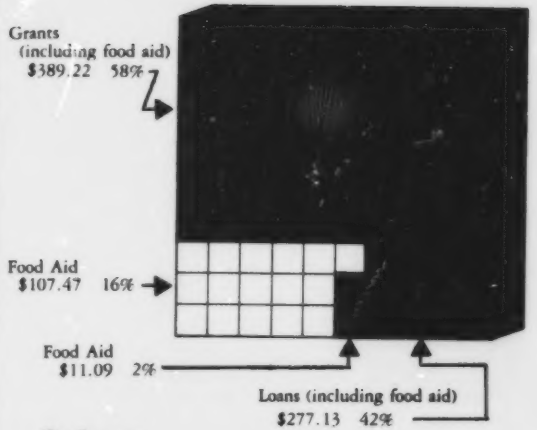
Table C

Bilateral Aid Disbursements
($ million)

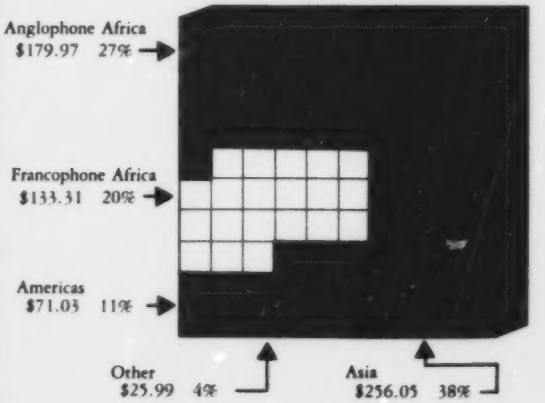
	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Asia			
Afghanistan			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	6.62	1.09	.04
Total	6.62	1.09	.04
Bangladesh			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	25.83	35.07	47.95
food aid	39.35	39.33	29.92
Total	65.18	74.40	77.87
Burma			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	4.66	2.14	2.78
Loans:			
economic assistance	1.67	.54	.16
Total	6.33	2.68	2.94
China			
Grants:			
food aid			4.00
Total			4.00
India			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	1.57	.87	1.10
food aid	19.94	2.98	8.08
Sub-total	21.51	3.85	9.18
Loans:			
economic assistance	25.50	30.72	34.66
minus repayments	–4.41	–5.07	–6.60
Sub-total	21.09	25.65	28.06
Total	42.60	29.50	37.24
Indonesia			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	3.66	4.02	4.41
Loans:			
economic assistance	8.09	13.93	23.02
minus repayments			–.05
Sub-total	8.09	13.93	22.97
Total	11.75	17.95	27.38

Bilateral Disbursements 1981-82 ($ million)

By Type



By Sector



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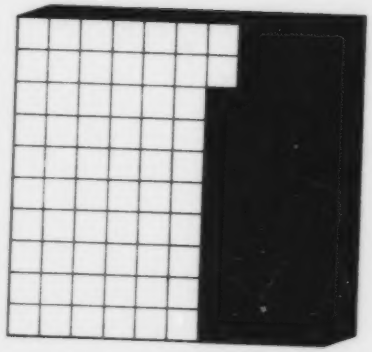
Bilateral Aid Disbursements
($ million)

	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Jordan			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance		.03	.10
Total		.03	**.10**
Korea (Republic of)			
Loans:			
minus repayments	−.04	−.04	−.06
Total	−.04	−.04	**−.06**
Lebanon			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance		.06	.35
Total		.06	**.35**
Malaysia			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.33	.46	.23
Loans:			
economic assistance	1.82	2.02	.87
minus repayments	−.40	−.28	−1.10
Sub-total	1.42	1.74	**−.23**
Total	1.75	2.20	
Nepal			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	6.74	5.03	6.85
food aid		.25	
Total	6.74	5.28	**6.85**

	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Pakistan*			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	4.51	3.43	6.87
food aid			1.96
Sub-total	4.51	3.43	**8.83**
Loans:			
economic assistance	64.19	41.65	41.47
minus repayments	−1.53	−2.26	x
minus debt rescheduling		−3.46	
minus loan cancellation		−1.23	
Sub-total	62.66	34.70	41.47
Total	67.17	38.13	**50.30**
Philippines			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.36	.24	.40
Loans:			
economic assistance	.01		
Total	.37	.24	**.40**
Singapore			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance			.02
Total			**.02**
Sri Lanka			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	2.09	2.48	12.21
food aid	3.98		5.88
Sub-total	6.07	2.48	**18.09**
Loans:			
economic assistance	10.09	35.46	24.57
minus repayments	−.22	−.25	−.44
Sub-total	9.87	35.21	**24.13**
Total	15.94	37.69	**42.22**
Thailand			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.35	.25	.47
Loans:			
economic assistance	6.47	10.89	4.82
minus repayments	−.03	−.03	−.03
Sub-total	6.44	10.86	**4.79**
Total	6.79	11.11	**5.26**

Total Bilateral Assistance
$666.35 million



Total Bilateral Assistance
to Asia
$256.05 million 38%

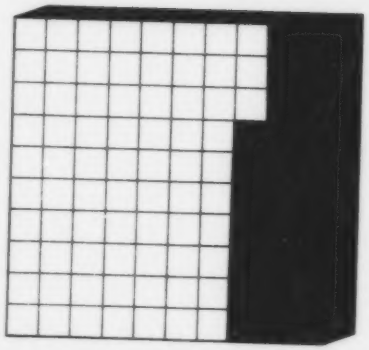
cont'd...

Bilateral Aid Disbursements
($ million)

	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Yemen Arab Republic			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance		.01	
Total		.01	
Yemen (Democratic People's Republic of)			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance		.03	.01
Total		.03	.01
Regional Programs			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	3.42	2.93	1.13
Total	3.42	2.93	1.13
Total Asia			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	60.14	58.14	84.92
food aid	63.27	42.56	49.84
Sub-total	123.41	100.70	134.76
Loans:			
economic assistance	117.84	135.21	129.57
minus repayments	–6.63	–7.93	–8.28
minus debt rescheduling		–3.46	
minus loan cancellation		–1.23	
Sub-total	111.21	122.59	121.29
Total	234.62	223.29	256.05

	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Africa**			
Anglophone Africa			
Botswana			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	3.56	2.92	3.81
Total	3.56	2.92	**3.81**
Djibouti			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.03	.03	.01
Total	.03	.03	**.01**
Egypt			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.29	.25	.29
food aid			2.96
Sub-total	.29	.25	**3.25**
Loans:			
economic assistance	27.49	21.86	24.07
minus repayments			−1.38
Sub-total	27.49	21.86	**22.69**
Total	27.78	22.11	**25.94**
Ethiopia			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	2.09	1.24	1.39
food aid		3.95	9.27
Total	2.09	5.19	**10.66**

Total Bilateral Assistance
$666.35 million



Total Bilateral Assistance
to Anglophone Africa
$179.97 million 27%

cont'd...

Bilateral Aid Disbursements
($ million)

	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Ghana			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	4.71	6.01	5.88
Loans:			
economic assistance	13.26	8.38	5.68
minus repayments		−.30	−.28
Sub-total	13.26	8.08	**5.40**
Total	17.97	14.09	**11.28**
Kenya			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	9.93	10.22	9.21
food aid			2.94
Sub-total	9.93	10.22	**12.15**
Loans:			
economic assistance	2.86	6.89	33.90
minus repayments	−.01	−.01	−.01
Sub-total	2.85	6.88	**33.89**
Total	12.78	17.10	**46.04**
Lesotho			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	7.02	3.84	4.65
Total	7.02	3.84	**4.65**
Malawi			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	15.96	6.50	11.10
Total	15.96	6.50	**11.10**
Mauritius			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.24	.09	.25
Total	.24	.09	**.25**
Mozambique			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance		.03	.04
food aid	.06	2.60	5.55
Total	.06	2.63	**5.59**

	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Namibia			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.02	.01	.02
Total	.02	.01	.02
Nigeria			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	1.02	.79	.57
Loans:			
minus repayments	−.46	−.25	−.44
Total	.56	.54	.13
Seychelles			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.05	.04	.06
Total	.05	.04	.06
Sierra Leone			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.37	.39	.14
Total	.37	.39	.14
Somalia			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.02	.03	.05
food aid		2.84	4.77
Total	.02	2.87	4.82
Sudan			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.47	.19	1.06
food aid	1.93	1.48	6.29
Total	2.40	1.67	7.35
Swaziland			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	1.38	1.13	.93
Loans:			
economic assistance	.31	.13	.02
Total	1.69	1.26	.95

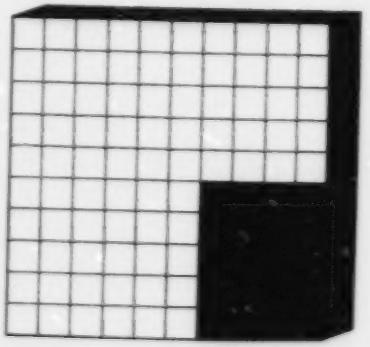
cont'd...

Bilateral Aid Disbursements
($ million)

	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Tanzania			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	24.22	26.23	21.74
food aid	3.42	2.97	3.92
Total	27.64	29.20	**25.66**
Uganda			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.27	.98	.42
food aid			1.99
Total	.27	.98	**2.41**
Zambia			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	4.83	5.19	6.26
food aid	3.49		
Sub-total	8.32	5.19	**6.26**
Loans:			
economic assistance	7.66	1.66	4.77
minus repayments			−.10
Sub-total	7.66	1.66	**4.67**
Total	15.98	6.85	**10.93**
Zimbabwe/Rhodesia			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.04	3.11	.24
food aid		2.44	.47
Sub-total	.04	5.55	**.71**
Loans:			
economic assistance			6.35
Total	.04	5.55	**7.06**
Regional Programs			
East African Community			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.17	.33	.19
Loans:			
economic assistance	.01		
Total	.18	.33	**.19**

	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.72	.77	.72
Total	.72	.77	.72
Anglophone Africa Programs			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.52	.40	.20
Total	.52	.40	.20
Total Anglophone Africa			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	77.93	70.72	69.23
food aid	8.90	16.28	38.16
Sub-total	86.83	87.00	**107.39**
Loans:			
economic assistance	51.59	38.92	74.79
minus repayments	−.47	−.56	−2.21
Sub-total	51.12	38.36	**72.58**
Total	137.95	125.36	**179.97**
Francophone Africa			
Algeria			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.04	.01	x
Loans:			
economic assistance	.86	.76	1.07
minus repayments	−.02	−.01	x
Sub-total	.84	.75	**1.07**
Total	.88	.76	**1.07**
Angola			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance		.03	
Total		.03	
Benin			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	5.03	4.71	4.61
Total	5.03	4.71	**4.61**

Total Bilateral Assistance
$666.35 million



Total Bilateral Assistance to Francophone Africa
$133.31 million 20%

cont'd...

Bilateral Aid Disbursements
($ million)

	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Burundi			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.03	.10	.35
Total	.03	.10	**.35**
Cameroon			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	1.23	1.36	1.24
Loans:			
economic assistance	14.06	18.80	17.10
Total	15.29	20.16	**18.34**
Cape Verde			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.02	.04	.28
Total	.02	.04	**.28**
Central African Republic			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.02	.05	.15
Total	.02	.05	**.15**
Chad			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.20	.02	.35
Total	.20	.02	**.35**
Comoros			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.01	.03	.03
Total	.01	.03	**.03**
Congo			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.24	.08	.14
Loans:			
economic assistance	1.38	3.56	1.35
Total	1.62	3.64	**1.49**

	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Equatorial Guinea			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance			.03
Total			**.03**
Gabon			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.29	.26	.42
Total	.29	.26	**.42**
Gambia			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.03	.04	.22
Total	.03	.04	**.22**
Guinea			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.05	.05	.34
Total	.05	.05	**.34**
Guinea-Bissau			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.03	.05	.17
Total	.03	.05	**.17**
Ivory Coast			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	2.79	1.34	2.53
Loans:			
economic assistance	14.20	3.28	2.96
minus repayments			−.22
Sub-total	14.20	3.28	2.74
Total	16.99	4.62	**5.27**
Madagascar			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.61	.42	.28
Loans:			
economic assistance	3.04	11.16	4.05
Total	3.65	11.58	**4.33**

cont'd...

Bilateral Aid Disbursements
($ million)

	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Mali			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	12.79	16.91	10.79
food aid			1.32
Total	12.79	16.91	**12.11**
Mauritania			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.67	.31	.81
food aid		1.27	1.36
Sub-total	.67	1.58	**2.17**
Loans:			
economic assistance	.05	.17	.07
Total	.72	1.75	**2.24**
Morocco			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	2.67	1.80	3.89
food aid			.05
Sub-total	2.67	1.80	**3.94**
Loans:			
economic assistance	.02	2.45	3.36
minus repayments	−.11	−.05	−.13
Sub-total	−.09	2.40	**3.23**
Total	2.58	4.20	**7.17**
Niger			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	4.08	3.78	4.32
food aid			.94
Total	4.08	3.78	**5.26**
Rwanda			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	5.32	4.97	6.53
food aid	.52	1.28	1.53
Total	5.84	6.25	**8.06**
Sao Tome and Principe			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance			.05
Total			**.05**

	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Senegal			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	5.91	8.70	10.30
food aid	1.93	6.80	1.93
Sub-total	7.84	15.50	**12.23**
Loans:			
economic assistance	.92	.58	1.18
Total	8.76	16.08	**13.41**
Togo			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.40	.02	.25
Loans:			
economic assistance	8.82	.29	
minus repayments	−.05		−.32
Sub-total	8.77	.29	**−.32**
Total	9.17	.31	**−.07**
Tunisia			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	1.49	.74	.58
Loans:			
economic assistance	9.51	11.54	9.40
minus repayments	−.13	−.08	−.76
Sub-total	9.38	11.46	**8.64**
Total	10.87	12.20	**9.22**
Upper Volta			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	18.09	9.13	7.65
food aid			2.60
Total	18.09	9.13	**10.25**
Zaire			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	4.83	6.97	8.31
food aid	3.23	2.49	2.94
Sub-total	8.06	9.46	**11.25**
Loans:			
economic assistance	.12	.24	3.24
Total	8.18	9.70	**14.49**

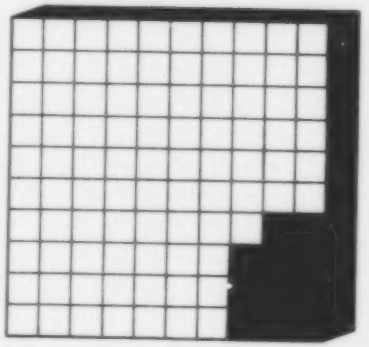
cont'd. . .

Bilateral Aid Disbursements
($ million)

	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Regional Programs			
Sahel			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	19.50	19.64	11.98
Total	19.50	19.64	**11.98**
Various Francophone Institutions			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	2.26	.68	1.53
Loans:			
economic assistance	.02		
Total	2.28	.68	**1.53**
Francophone Africa Programs			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.72	2.30	.16
Total	.72	2.30	**.16**
Total Francophone Africa			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	89.35	84.54	78.29
food aid	5.68	11.84	12.67
Sub-total	95.03	96.38	**90.96**
Loans:			
economic assistance	53.00	52.83	43.78
minus repayments	−.31	−.14	−1.43
Sub-total	52.69	52.69	**42.35**
Total	147.72	149.07	**133.31**
Total Africa**			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	167.28	155.26	147.52
food aid	14.58	28.12	50.83
Sub-total	181.86	183.38	**198.35**
Loans:			
economic assistance	104.59	91.75	118.57
minus repayments	−.78	−.70	−3.64
Sub-total	103.81	91.05	**114.93**
Total	285.67	274.43	**313.28**

	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Americas			
Central America and Caribbean			
Anguilla			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance			.10
Total			.10
Antigua			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	1.71	4.05	2.44
Loans:			
economic assistance	.19	.27	.54
Total	1.90	4.32	2.98
Barbados			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.36	.50	.34
Loans:			
economic assistance	1.86	2.43	1.03
minus repayments	−.06	−.66	−.77
Sub-total	1.80	1.77	.26
Total	2.16	2.27	.60
Belize			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.56	.48	.32
Loans:			
economic assistance	3.21	.10	.09
Total	3.77	.58	.41
Cayman Is.			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance			.10
Total			.10
Costa Rica			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.17	.14	.35
Total	.17	.14	.35

Total Bilateral Assistance
$666.35 million



Total Bilateral Assistance
to the Americas
$71.03 million 11%

cont'd...

Bilateral Aid Disbursements
($ million)

	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Cuba			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance		−.02	
Loans:			
minus repayments			−.30
Total		−.02	**−.30**
Dominica			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.58	.42	2.57
food aid	.92		
Sub-total	1.50	.42	**2.57**
Loans:			
economic assistance	.45	.02	.11
minus repayments		−.01	
Sub-total	.45	.01	.11
Total	1.95	.43	**2.68**
Dominican Republic			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.10	.13	.73
Loans:			
economic assistance	.24	.58	2.54
Total	.34	.71	**3.27**
El Salvador			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.64	.57	.12
Loans:			
economic assistance	.90	2.26	6.26
minus repayments	−.17	−.17	−.17
Sub-total	.73	2.09	**6.09**
Total	1.37	2.66	**6.21**
Grenada			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.07	.07	.45
Total	.07	.07	**.45**

	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Guatemala			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	2.84	.89	.62
Loans:			
economic assistance	.10	.44	.55
Total	2.94	1.33	1.17
Haiti			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	7.59	7.38	5.75
Total	7.59	7.38	5.75
Honduras			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	1.79	2.07	2.68
Loans:			
economic assistance	2.83	1.61	.57
Total	4.62	3.68	3.25
Jamaica			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.51	.62	.51
Loans:			
economic assistance	5.64	3.70	7.43
food aid	1.94	2.49	11.09
minus repayments	−.33	−.60	−2.01
Sub-total	7.25	5.59	16.51
Total	7.76	6.21	17.02
Montserrat			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.07	.30	.17
Loans:			
economic assistance	.21	.03	x
Total	.28	.33	.17
Nicaragua			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.20	.20	.17
food aid			4.48
Total	.20	.20	4.65

cont'd...

Bilateral Aid Disbursements
($ million)

	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Panama			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance		.04	.15
Total		.04	.15
St. Kitts			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	1.50	1.09	.66
Total	1.50	1.09	.66
St. Lucia			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.24	.51	.52
Total	.24	.51	.52
St. Vincent			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.12	.46	.29
Total	.12	.46	.29
Trinidad and Tobago			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.05	.04	.20
Loans:			
economic assistance	.16	.87	.73
minus repayments	−.30	−.60	−.92
Sub-total	−.14	.27	−.19
Total	−.09	.31	.01
Turks and Caicos Is.			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.02	.03	.10
Total	.02	.03	.10
Virgin Is.			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.02	.05	.10
Total	.02	.05	.10

	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Leeward and Windward Is.			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	3.01	2.03	2.30
Total	3.01	2.03	2.30
University of West Indies			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.46	.51	.42
Total	.46	.51	.42
Other Regional Programs			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	1.76	.76	.29
Total	1.76	.76	.29
Total Central America and Caribbean			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	24.37	23.32	22.45
food aid	.92		4.48
Sub-total	25.29	23.32	26.93
Loans:			
economic assistance	15.79	12.31	19.85
food aid	1.94	2.49	11.09
minus repayments	-.86	-2.04	-4.17
Sub-total	16.87	12.76	26.77
Total	42.16	36.08	53.70
South America			
Argentina			
Loans:			
minus repayments	-.02	-.02	-.02
Total	-.02	-.02	-.02
Bolivia			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	1.01	.97	4.04
Loans:			
minus repayments			-.02
Total	1.01	.97	4.02

cont'd...

Bilateral Aid Disbursements
($ million)

	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Brazil			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	1.77	1.41	1.32
Loans:			
economic assistance	1.01	1.28	1.15
minus repayments	−.39	−.39	−.51
Sub-total	.62	.89	.64
Total	2.39	2.30	1.96
Chile			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.03	.03	.05
Loans:			
minus repayments	−.28	−.33	−.23
Total	−.25	−.30	−.18
Colombia			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	2.16	1.87	2.30
Loans:			
economic assistance	5.18	3.24	1.42
minus repayments	−.23	−.44	−.87
Sub-total	4.95	2.80	.55
Total	7.11	4.67	2.85
Ecuador			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.02	.10	.17
Loans:			
economic assistance	.31		
minus repayments	−.03	−.03	−.09
Sub-total	.28	−.03	−.09
Total	.30	.07	.08

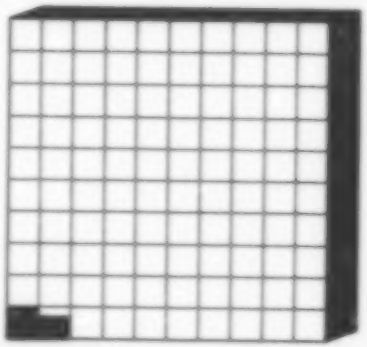
	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Guyana			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.90	.78	.61
Loans:			
economic assistance	5.19	4.39	2.23
minus repayments	−.14	−.21	−.12
Sub-total	5.05	4.18	2.11
Total	5.95	4.96	2.72
Paraguay			
Loans:			
minus repayments	−.02	−.02	−.02
Total	−.02	−.02	−.02
Peru			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	4.01	2.69	2.34
food aid			2.32
Sub-total	4.01	2.69	4.66
Loans:			
economic assistance	.01		
minus repayments			−.02
Sub-total	.01		−.02
Total	4.02	2.69	4.64
Suriname			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.01		.22
Total	.01		.22
Regional Programs			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	3.52	.76	1.06
Total	3.52	.76	1.06

cont'd...

Bilateral Aid Disbursements
($ million)

	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Total South America			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	13.43	8.61	12.11
food aid			2.32
Sub-total	13.43	8.61	14.43
Loans:			
economic assistance	11.70	8.91	4.80
minus repayments	−1.11	−1.44	−1.90
Sub-total	10.59	7.47	2.90
Total	24.02	16.08	17.33
Total Americas			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	37.80	31.93	34.56
food aid	.92		6.80
Sub-total	38.72	31.93	41.36
Loans:			
economic assistance	27.49	21.22	24.65
food aid	1.94	2.49	11.09
minus repayments	−1.97	−3.48	−6.07
Sub-total	27.46	20.23	29.67
Total	66.18	52.16	71.03
Europe			
Malta			
Loans:			
economic and technical assistance	.40	.02	
Total	.40	.02	
Portugal			
Grants:			
food aid	3.00		
Total	3.00		

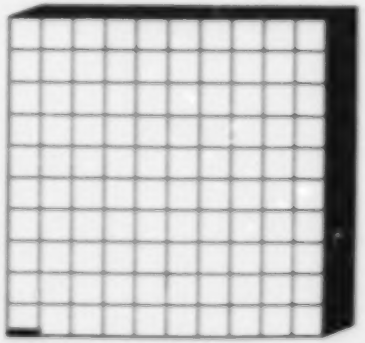
Total Bilateral Assistance
$666.35 million



Total Bilateral Assistance
to Europe
$11.26 million 1.7%

	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Turkey			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance		.02	.02
Loans:			
economic assistance		18.96	11.82
minus repayments			-.58
Sub-total		18.96	11.24
Total		18.98	11.26
Total Europe			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance		.02	.02
food aid	3.00		
Sub-total	3.00	.02	.02
Loans:			
economic assistance	.40	18.98	11.82
minus repayments			-.58
Sub-total	.40	18.98	11.24
Total	3.40	19.00	11.26
Oceania			
Papua New Guinea			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.22	.25	
Total	.22	.25	
South Pacific Regional Programs			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.20	.36	.95
Total	.20	.36	.95
Total Oceania			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.42	.61	.95
Total	.42	.61	.95

Total Bilateral Assistance
$666.35 million



Total Bilateral Assistance to Oceania
$.95 million .14%

cont'd...

Bilateral Aid Disbursements
($ million)

	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Miscellaneous Bilateral, Special Administration, Briefing Centre Programs, etc.			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	8.50	12.02	13.78
Total	8.50	12.02	13.78
Total Bilateral			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	274.14	257.98	281.75
food aid	81.77	70.68	107.47
Sub-total	355.91	328.66	389.22
Loans:			
economic assistance	250.32	267.16	284.61
food aid	1.94	2.49	11.09
minus debt rescheduling*		−3.46	
minus loan cancellation*		−1.23	
minus repayments	−9.38	−12.11	−18.57
Sub-total	242.88	252.85	277.13
Total	598.79	581.51	666.35

* See Note 1, p. 1.

** For administrative purposes, Africa has been divided into Anglophone Africa and Francophone Africa.

x Less than half the smallest digit shown; i.e. less than $5,000.

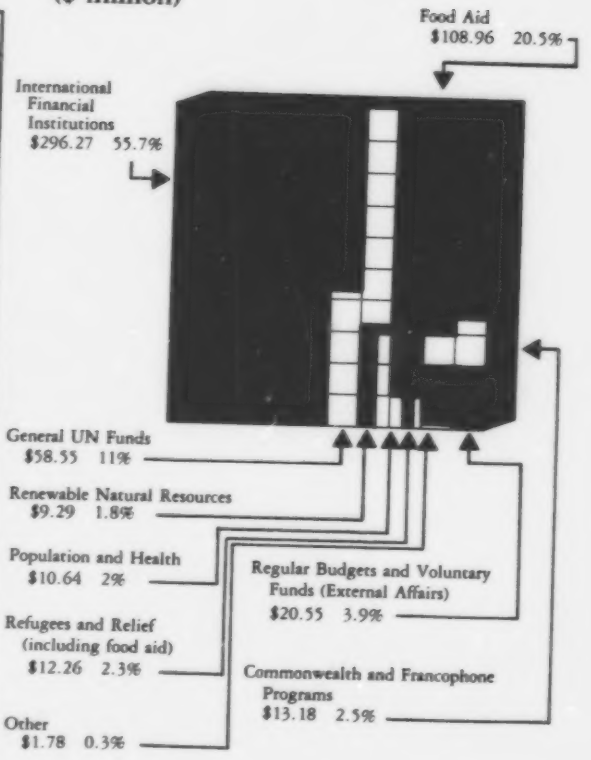
Table D

Multilateral Aid Disbursements
($ million)

D-1:
Aid Disbursements to United Nations Agencies and International Organizations

	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
CIDA Funds			
General UN Programs			
United Nations Development Program	41.00	41.00	47.00
Junior Professional Officers	.25	.25	.35
Integrated System Information Project	.50		
Water and Sanitation			.10
UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)	8.00	9.00	11.00
Junior Professional Officers			.10
UN Volunteers	.15		
UN Uganda Police Training	.06		
UN Conference on LLDCs		.10	
UN Conference on Energy		.10	
Sub-total: General UN Programs	49.96	50.45	58.55
Renewable Natural Resources			
International Fund for Agricultural Development	11.00		
Junior Professional Officers			.10
International Centre of Tropical Agriculture	1.15	1.15	1.28
International Maize and Wheat Improvement Centre	1.30	1.30	1.42
International Potato Centre	.65	.65	.75
International Board for Plant Genetic Resources	.15	.15	.18
International Crops Research Institute for Semi-arid Tropics	.95	.95	1.18
International Institute of Tropical Agriculture	1.30	1.30	1.42
International Laboratory for Research on Animal Diseases	.60	.60	.60
International Rice Research Institute	1.30	1.30	1.42
West African Rice Development Association	.35	.35	.40
International Centre for Agricultural Research in Dry Areas	.35	.35	.40
International Council for Research in Agro-Forestry	.10	.14	.14
Sub-total: Renewable Natural Resources	19.20	8.24	9.29

Multilateral Disbursements
1981-82
($ million)



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D-1:

Aid Disbursements to United Nations Agencies and International Organizations

	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Population and Health			
UN Fund for Population Activities	8.00	7.00	8.70
World Health Organization			
tropical diseases research program	.70	.70	.84
onchocerciasis control program (IBRD/WHO)	.75	.80	1.10
population	.85		
smallpox eradication/expanded program of immunization	.10		
Sub-total: Population and Health	10.40	8.50	10.64
Education			
International Institute for Educational Planning	.23	.15	.10
UN Institute for Training and Research	.28	.25	.05
Sub-total: Education	.51	.40	.15
Commonwealth and Francophone Programs			
Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation	8.80	10.00	11.00
Commonwealth Legal Advisory Service	.02		
Commonwealth Zimbabwe Scholarship Program	.20	.20	.20
Cultural and Technical Cooperation Agency			
Special Program for Development	.60	.80	1.00
Association of Partially or Wholly			
French-Language Universities			
International Fund for University Cooperation	.45	.45	.55
Technical Assistance (Volunteer)	.04	.07	.10
Permanent Technical Secretariat			
Technical Assistance (Volunteer)			.08
Conference of Ministers of Youth and Sport of French-Speaking Countries (Confejes)			
physical education bursaries program	.16	.13	.15
projects	.10	.10	.10
technical assistance	.07	.08	
Conference of Ministers of Education (Confemen)		.05	
African and Malagasy Council for Higher Education			
Pharmacopeia Program	.02		
Inter-African Consultative Committee	.01		
Sub-total: Commonwealth and Francophone Programs	10.47	11.88	13.18

	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Refugee and Relief Programs[1]			
UN High Commissioner for Refugees	3.60	2.25	4.00
UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees	1.75	2.20	2.90
food aid	3.25	3.50	4.48
UN Education and Training Program for Southern Africans	.30	.30	.30
UN Fund for Namibia	.15	.17	.18
International Committee of the Red Cross	.38	.38	.40
Sub-total: Refugee and Relief Programs	9.43	8.80	12.26
Trade Promotion			
International Trade Centre	.60	.60	.66
Sub-total: Trade Promotion	.60	.60	.66
World Food Program			
Cash	10.00	10.00	10.00
Food Aid	84.58	87.85	98.96
International Emergency Program Food Reserve		5.47	
Sub-total: World Food Program	94.58	103.32	108.96
Other Multilateral Programs			
Food and Agriculture Organization	.20		
Associate experts	.25		.35
International Atomic Energy Agency		.40	.52
Special contribution	.32		
Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development	.08	.03	
IBRD — Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research		.07	
World Meteorological Organization			
World Weather Watch	.02		
Miscellaneous Contributions		.50	.10
Sub-total: Other Multilateral Programs	.87	1.00	.97
Total CIDA Funds	196.02	193.19	214.66

cont'd...

D-1:

Aid Disbursements to United Nations Agencies and International Organizations

	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Department of External Affairs' Funds[2]			
Organizations Partly Active in Development[3]			
World Health Organization (67.1%)	5.10	5.59	5.81
International Labour Organization (7.7%)	.37	.29	.36
Food and Agriculture Organization (9.2%)	.58	.60	.78
United Nations Organization (2.5%)	.48	.56	.59
UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (2.7%)	.14	.21	.21
World Intellectual Property Organization (14.8%)	.09	.03	.04
Universal Postal Union (5.1%)	.02	.03	.03
International Civil Aviation Organization (0.4%)	x	x	x
Sub-total: Organizations Partly Active in Development	6.78	7.31	7.82
Organizations Fully Active in Development			
Agency for Cultural and Technical Cooperation	5.67	5.11	4.61
UN Voluntary Fund for Environment	1.16	.83	.96
Pan-American Health Organization	2.50	2.86	2.93
United Nations Trust for South Africa	.02	.02	.02
Commonwealth Foundation	.55	.68	.68
Commonwealth Youth Program	.48	.50	.55
African and Malagasy Council for Higher Education	.02	.02	.02
Inter-American Institute for Agriculture Science	1.43	1.14	1.34
Intergovernmental Commission on European Migration	.01	.01	.01
Commonwealth Secretariat	1.50	1.62	1.41
Association of Partially or Wholly French-Language Universities	.12	.12	.15
Canadian Institute of International Affairs	.05	.05	.05
Sub-total: Organizations Fully Active in Development	13.51	12.96	12.73
Total Department of External Affairs' Funds	20.29	20.27	20.55
Total Disbursements to UN Agencies and International Organizations (CIDA funds plus Dep't of External Affairs' funds)	216.31	213.46	235.21

D-2:
Aid Disbursements to International Financial Institutions[4]

	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Department of Finance Funds			
International Development Association			
contributions to special fund (advances)	163.86	177.11	164.60
International Finance Corporation			
capital subscriptions (investments)	4.01	4.15	4.16
Total Department of Finance Funds	167.87	181.26	168.76
CIDA Funds			
African Development Bank			
grants	.41	.13	.32
contributions to special fund (advances)	25.00	30.00	30.00
Sub-total	25.41	30.13	30.32
Asian Development Bank			
grants			.80
capital subscriptions (investments)	13.59	9.26	9.08
contributions to special fund (advances)	38.00	42.00	56.72
Sub-total	51.59	51.26	66.60
Caribbean Development Bank			
grants	.15	.18	.15
capital subscriptions (investments)	.82	.84	.85
contributions to special fund (advances)	3.50	3.50	2.97
contributions to special fund for commercial livestock production (advances)		2.37	
Sub-total	4.47	6.89	3.97

cont'd...

D-2:
Aid Disbursements to International Financial Institutions[4]

	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Central American Bank for Economic Integration			
loans			
minus repayments	−.02	−.03	−.03
Sub-total	−.02	−.03	**−.03**
Inter-American Development Bank			
capital subscriptions (investments)	6.83	6.85	7.01
contributions to special fund (advances)	24.17	17.10	17.51
repayments by Latin American countries[5]	1.67	1.95	2.13
Sub-total	32.67	25.90	**26.65**
Total CIDA Funds	114.12	114.15	**127.51**
Total — International Financial Institutions (combined funds from CIDA and Department of Finance)			
grants			
loans	.56	.31	1.27
minus repayments			
capital subscriptions (investments)	−.02	−.03	−.03
contributions to special funds (advances)	25.25	21.10	21.10
	256.20	274.03	273.93
Total Aid to International Financial Institutions	281.99	295.41	**296.27**

1. See also Table G, Aid Disbursements for International Emergency Relief.
2. These contributions to international organizations are in addition to CIDA contributions made through multilateral channels and international non-governmental organizations.
3. See Note 3, p. 1.
4. Capital subscriptions to international banks are committed in U.S. dollars and these amounts represent the actual payments in equivalent Canadian dollars. These payments in Canadian dollars are different from the amounts appearing in the public accounts of Canada, in which the Government's financial assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency are reevaluated on a current valuation basis on March 31 each year.
5. See Note 5, p. 1.

x Less than half the smallest digit shown; i.e. less than $5,000.

D-3:
Multilateral Aid (Summary by Source)

	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
CIDA	308.47	305.39	340.04
Department of External Affairs	20.29	20.27	20.55
Department of Finance	167.87	181.26	168.76
Latin America Loan Repayments to Inter-American Development Bank[5]	1.67	1.95	2.13
Total Multilateral Aid (D-1 plus D-2)	498.30	508.87	**531.48**

Table E

Aid Disbursements to Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)
($ million)

	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
CIDA Contributions to Canadian NGOs			
A. Food Aid	1.94	2.00	4.00[1]
B. Institutional Cooperation	[2]	31.62	42.97
of which:			
Association of Canadian Community Colleges	.05	.31	1.02
Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada	.26	.19	.52
Canadian Bureau for International Education	.20	.20	.34
Canadian Comprehensive Auditing Foundation		.04	.39
Canadian Crossroads International	.37	.55	.72
Canadian Executive Service Overseas	1.80	1.80	2.00
Canadian Labour Congress	.29	.29	.57
Canadian Teachers' Federation	.34	.19	.65
CUSO[3]	10.34	12.10	9.65
Centre d'étude et de coopération internationale	.42	.48	.61
Coady International Institute	.50	.58	.96
Conseil de la coopération du Québec	.62	.64	.43
Cooperative Development Foundation	.37	2.12	2.06
Dalhousie University	.01	.13	.30
Fédération des caisses populaires Desjardins	1.93	1.55	2.05
Institut Armand Frappier	.01	.02	.24
Institute for the Study and Application of Integrated Development	.25	.14	.30
Jeunesse Canada Monde	4.56	4.83	5.54
Laval University	.28	.33	.8[2]
Lester B. Pearson College			.28
North-South Institute	.07	.09	.51
Ontario Institute for Studies in Education	.14	.04	.22
Organization for Cooperation in Overseas Development	.56	.53	.52
Ottawa University		.05	.49
Service universitaire canadien outre-mer[3]			4.01
University of British Columbia	.02	.08	.24
University of Calgary			.20
University of Guelph	.11	.18	.40
University of Moncton		.01	.23
University of Montreal	x	.06	.27
University of Saskatchewan		.01	.32
World University Service of Canada	1.17	1.82	2.08
York University	.08	.07	.31
C. Other Canadian NGOs	[2]	35.06	49.96
of which:			
Ailes de l'espérance	.04	x	.28
Alberta Council for International Cooperation	.22	.21	.24
Anglican Church of Canada	.78	.66	1.02
Assistance médicale internationale	.43	.34	.41
Association québécoise pour l'avancement des Nations unies	.09	.13	.30

cont'd...

Aid Disbursements to Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)
($ million)

	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Baptist Federation of Canada	.07	.26	.74
British Columbia Save the Children Fund	.15	.15	.28
Canadian Catholic Organization for Development and Peace	4.60	4.96	7.33
Canadian Council for International Cooperation	.38	.52	.57
Canadian Council of Churches	.84	.79	1.08
Canadian Hunger Foundation	.30	.69	.50
Canadian Lutheran World Relief	1.50	1.54	1.84
Food Aid	.07	.12	.13
Canadian Organization for Rehabilitation through Training	.17	.52	.54
Canadian Red Cross Society	.29	.29	.26
Canadian Save the Children Fund	.77	.80	.78
Food Aid	.02	.01	.01
Canadian UNICEF Committee	3.51	2.76	3.68
Cardinal Léger and His Endeavors	.10	.06	.26
CARE Canada	2.20	2.45	2.79
Christian Reformed World Relief Committee	.07	.22	.33
Club 2/3 Incorporé	.03	.13	.62
Collaboration Santé Internationale	.05	.06	.22
Food Aid		.05	.04
Compassion of Canada	.02	.11	.12
Food Aid	.08	.09	.08
Emmanuel Relief Rehabilitation Institute	.08	.22	.32
Food for the Hungry/Canada	.18	.23	.08
Food Aid	.12	.12	.12
Foster Parents Plan of Canada	2.02	1.98	2.41
Gurkha Welfare Appeal	.24	.24	.47
Help the Aged	.14	.16	.27
Horizon of Friendship	.34	.43	.64
Institut Fame Pesco	.09	.18	.27
Inter-Church Fund for International Development	1.11	1.30	1.40
Inter Pares	.51	.37	.49
Leprosy Mission of Canada		.17	.28
MATCH	.20	.28	.25
Mennonite Central Committee of Canada	1.79	1.49	1.62
Food Aid	.18	.18	.18
Mother Theresa Habitat			.30
Operation Eyesight Universal	.50	.48	.57
Overseas Book Centre	.59	.68	3.89
OXFAM — Canada	.45	.37	.45
OXFAM — Quebec	.05	.19	.29
Presbyterian Church in Canada	.12	.18	.32
Rotary Club of Guelph	.42	.33	.36

	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Salvation Army	.67	.51	.52
Food Aid	.18	.13	.16
Saskatchewan Council for International Cooperation	.23	.26	.24
Secours aux lépreux	.08	.07	.20
Sudan Interior Mission	.29	.32	.23
Terre des hommes			
Food Aid	.18	.19	.18
Tibetan Refugee Aid Society	.18	.20	.32
Unitarian Service Committee of Canada	.33	.42	.46
Food Aid	.60	.50	.60
United Church of Canada	.79	.82	1.14
World Vision of Canada	1.25	1.07	1.25
Food Aid	.50	.50	.50
YMCA	1.05	1.03	1.50
YWCA	.17	.19	.26
D. Provincial Governments' Contributions to NGOs	9.50	7.50	11.42
Sub-total: Aid to Canadian NGOs	70.95	76.18	108.35
International NGOs			
Association of Geoscientists for International Development	.15	.15	.10
Centre for Education in International Management	.08		
Foundation for International Training	.22	.46	.74
International Planned Parenthood Federation	3.64	3.64	4.20
International Union for Scientific Study of Population	.03		.02
International University Exchange Fund	.30		
Pan-African Institute for Development	.22	.38	.55
Society for International Development	.08	.17	.12
World Organization of the Scout Movement	.19	.27	.36
World University Service	.14	.16	.35
Other International NGOs	2.12	3.52	5.67
Sub-total: Aid to International NGOs	7.17	8.75	12.11
Total Aid to Non-Governmental Organizations	78.12	84.93	120.46

1. Includes the contributions to the Mennonite Central Committee food bank and the NGO skim milk powder program (see Table J).
2. The Institutional Cooperation and Development Services Division was established in FY 80-81. Therefore, no separate figures are available for 1979-80 for sections B and C. Total disbursements in these categories to NGOs in 1979-80 was $59.51 million.
3. Prior to 1981-82, CUSO/SUCO were listed as one organization.

x Less than half the smallest digit shown; i.e. less than $5,000.

Table F

Aid Disbursements by International Development Research Centre (IDRC)*
($ million)

	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Programs			
Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Sciences	11.28	12.85	14.21
Social Sciences and Human Resources	9.55	9.24	10.47
Information Sciences	5.55	4.49	5.43
Health Sciences	3.54	3.95	5.24
External Liaison and Relations	3.90	6.63	7.25
Special Governing Board Activities	.10	.13	.49
Program-Related Expenditures	1.74		
Cooperative Programs		.11	.62
Fellowship Awards		2.41	2.18
Total Aid from IDRC	35.66	39.81	45.89

* Excluding Administration Costs. (See Table I)

Table G

Aid Disbursements for International Emergency Relief*
($ thousand)

Country	Purpose	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Algeria	Earthquake Relief		250	
Angola	Refugees			600
	Drought			100
Azores	Earthquake Relief	101		
Cameroon	Refugees		175	
Chad	Returnees			1,050
	Drought			80
China	Drought & Flood Relief		50	
Colombia	Flood Relief	50		
Djibouti	Drought Relief		8[illegible]	
	Medical Team			82
	Refugees			100
	Medical Supplies			158
Dominica/ Dominican Republic	Hurricane Relief	150		
East Timor	Protection of Civilians	200		
	Food & Medicine		25	
El Salvador	Conflict	58	250	
	Civil Strife			550
Ethiopia	Returnees			160
	Drought Relief		150	
	Immunization Program			600
Fiji	Hurricane Relief	25		
Gambia	Food Shortage			100
Greece	Earthquake Relief		75	
Haiti	Hurricane Relief		150	
Honduras	Flood Relief	38		
Iran	Displaced Children			10
Iran/Iraq	Conflict			350
	Prisoners			50
Jamaica	Flood Relief	25		
Kampuchea	Emergency Relief	15,000	4,750	
Korea	Typhoon			50
Lebanon	Civil Strife			280
Madagascar	Cyclones and Floods			30
Mozambique	Drought			50
Nicaragua	Famine			50
	Civil Conflict	170		
	Post-War Help	79	40	
	Conflict	67		

cont'd. . .

Aid Disbursements for International Emergency Relief*
($ thousand)

Country	Purpose	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Pakistan	Afghan Refugees	400	2,750	4,300
Paraguay	Flood Relief	50		
Peru	Floods and Landslides			100
St. Lucia	Hurricane Relief		50	
St. Vincent	Volcano Relief	43		
Somalia	Drought & Refugees		1,564	
	Refugees			1,500
Sudan	Flood Relief & Refugees		200	
	Refugees			1,600
Thailand/ Kampuchea	Refugees			2,375
Tonga	Cyclone			100
Uganda	Drought Relief		150	
	Famine			950
Yugoslavia	Earthquake Relief	200		
Zaire	Refugees			500
Sub-total: Allocation by Country		16,636	10,715	14,875
Not Allocable by Country				
Americas	Disaster Preparedness	126	101	98
	Refugees in Central America			500
Africa	Appeal for Victims of Conflict	2,000	2,000	2,000
	Disaster Victims			450
	Flood Relief	75		
Asia	Refugee Relief	58		
S.E. Asia	Refugee Relief	100	150	
World	Protection for Political Prisoners			250
Sub-total: Not Allocable by Country		2,359	2,251	3,298
Total International Emergency Relief*		18,995	12,966	18,173

*See also Refugee and Relief Programs in Table D-1.

Table H

Aid Disbursements for Scholarships and Miscellaneous Programs
($ million)

	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Scholarship Programs			
Commonwealth Scholarships	2.43	2.49	3.43
CIDA's Scholarships	.27	.35	.40
Scholarships for Zimbabwe Students	.06	.03	.01
Total Scholarship Programs	2.76	2.87	3.84
Miscellaneous Programs			
Industrial Cooperation	3.95	7.21	14.16
Voluntary Agricultural Development Assistance	.77	1.00	1.21
Total Miscellaneous Programs	4.72	8.21	15.37

Table I

Administrative Costs*
($ million)

	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
CIDA's Administrative Costs			
Salaries, Wages and Other Personnel Costs	23.27	25.69	32.86
Transportation and Communications	3.33	4.35	5.29
Consultants, Professional and Special Services	1.86	3.01	4.00
Rentals	.45	.48	.77
Purchases, Repairs and Upkeep	.06	.30	.41
Utilities, Materials and Supplies	.65	.67	.96
All Other Expenditures	.01	x	.34
Total: CIDA's Administrative Costs	29.63	34.50	**44.63**
IDRC's Administrative Costs			
Salaries and Benefits	2.33	2.60	3.16
Rent and Accommodation	.39	.40	.40
Office Expenses	.18	.24	.25
Professional and Special Services	.17	.20	.17
Travel and Relocation	.16	.21	.28
Governors' Meetings	.10	.10	.14
Depreciation and Amortization	.10	.10	.16
Telecommunications	.08	.09	.10
Insurance	.05	.05	.07
Total: IDRC's Administrative Costs	3.56	3.99	**4.73**
Field Staff (Estimated)			
CIDA**	4.23	5.00	4.57
External Affairs	14.08	19.15	22.84
Total: Field Staff (Estimated)	18.31	24.15	**27.41**
Total Administrative Costs	51.50	62.64	**76.77**

* See Note 6, p. 1.
** To be included in External Affairs' budget after 1981-82.
x Less than half the smallest digit shown; i.e. less than $5,000.

Table J

Food Aid Recipients
($ million)

	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Multilateral Food Aid			
World Food Program	94.58	97.85	108.96
UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees	3.25	3.50	4.48
International Emergency Food Reserve		5.47	
Sub-total: Multilateral Food Aid	97.83	106.82	113.44
Bilateral Food Aid			
Asia			
Bangladesh	39.35	39.33	29.92
China			4.00
India	19.94	2.98	8.08
Nepal		.25	
Pakistan			1.96
Sri Lanka	3.98		5.88
Sub-total: Asia	63.27	42.56	49.84
Africa			
Egypt			2.96
Ethiopia		3.95	9.27
Kenya			2.94
Mali			1.32
Mauritania		1.27	1.36
Morocco			.05
Mozambique	.06	2.60	5.55
Niger			.94
Rwanda	.52	1.28	1.53
Senegal	1.93	6.80	1.93
Somalia		2.84	4.77
Sudan	1.93	1.48	6.29
Tanzania	3.42	2.97	3.92
Uganda			1.99
Upper Volta			2.60
Zaire	3.23	2.49	2.94
Zambia	3.49		
Zimbabwe		2.44	.47
Sub-total: Africa	14.58	28.12	50.83

cont'd...

Food Aid Recipients
($ million)

	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Central America and the Caribbean			
Dominica	.92		
Jamaica*	1.94	2.49	11.09
Nicaragua			4.48
Sub-total: Central America and the Caribbean	2.86	2.49	**15.57**
South America			
Peru			2.32
Sub-total: South America			**2.32**
Europe			
Portugal	3.00		
Sub-total: Europe	3.00		
Sub-total!: Bilateral Food Aid	83.71	73.17	**118.56**
Other Food Aid Programs			
Voluntary Agricultural Development Assistance Program	.73		
Canadian Non-Governmental Organizations	1.94	2.00	2.00
Mennonite Central Committee	1.50	1.50	2.00
Emergency Relief Funds			
Kampuchea	2.00		
Sub-total: Other Food Aid Programs	6.17	3.50	**4.00**
Total Food Aid	187.71	183.49	**236.00**

*Food aid is normally provided in grant form, but in 1978 Canada extended lines of credit (loans) to Jamaica for the purchase of Canadian foodstuffs.

Table K

Aid Disbursements to Least Developed Countries (LLDCs)[1]
($ million)

	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Africa			
Benin	5.03	4.71	4.61
Botswana	3.56	2.92	3.81
Burundi	.03	.10	.35
Cape Verde	.02	.04	.28
Central African Empire	.02	.05	.15
Chad	.20	.02	.35
Comoros	.01	.03	.03
Ethiopia	2.09	5.19	10.66
Gambia	.03	.04	.22
Guinea	.05	.05	.34
Guinea-Bissau	.03	.05	.17
Lesotho	7.02	3.84	4.65
Malawi	15.96	6.50	11.10
Mali	12.79	16.91	12.11
Niger	4.08	3.78	5.26
Rwanda	5.84	6.25	8.06
Somalia	.02	2.87	4.82
Sudan	2.40	1.67	7.35
Tanzania	27.64	29.20	25.66
Uganda	.27	.98	2.41
Upper Volta	18.09	9.13	10.25
Regional Programs			
East African Community[2]	.18	.34	.19
University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland[3]	.72	.77	.72
Sahel[4]	19.50	19.64	11.98
Sub-total: Africa	125.58	115.08	125.53
Asia			
Afghanistan	6.62	1.09	.04
Bangladesh	65.18	74.40	77.87
Nepal	6.74	5.28	6.85
Yemen Arab Republic		.01	
Yemen (People's Democratic Republic of)		.03	
Sub-total: Asia	78.54	80.81	84.76

cont'd...

1. For definitions of LLDCs see Part 2. Of the 31 developing countries listed by the United Nations as least developed, there are four that are not aided by Canada: Bhutan, Laos, Maldives and Western Samoa.
2. The East African Community comprises Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda although only Tanzania and Uganda are LLDCs.
3. Swaziland is included in the Regional Program although it is not an LLDC.
4. The Sahel comprises Cape Verde, Chad, Gambia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal and Upper Volta although Mauritania and Senegal are not LLDCs.

Aid Disbursements to Least Developed Countries (LLDCs)[1]
($ million)

	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Americas			
Haiti	7.59	7.38	5.75
Total: LLDCs	211.71	203.27	**216.04**
Percentage of Total Bilateral Aid	35%	35%	**32%**

Table L

Canadian Advisers on Assignment Abroad During 1981
(as of July 1, 1982)

	Asia	Africa	Central and South America and Caribbean	Total by Specialty
Economic Planning	1	12	2	15
Public Administration	1	9	5	15
Power, Transport, Communications	52	89	3	144
Industry, Mining		24		24
Trade, Banking, Tourism		11		11
Renewable Resources	28	75	33	136
Health	2			2
Social Services		3		3
Education	1	24	18	43
Total by Area	**85**	247	61	
Total Advisers Abroad				**393**

Table M

Students and Trainees in Canada During 1981
(as of January 1, 1982)

	Asia	Africa	Central and South America and Caribbean	Total by Specialty
Economics and Administration	3	155	12	170
Renewable Resources	1	52	50	103
Health and Social Services		14	4	18
Mining	2	37	8	47
Engineering	7	136	8	151
Education	1	57	2	60
Public Utilities	1	3	3	7
Fine Arts		17	2	19
Natural Sciences	7	131	36	174
Law	1	4		5
Total by Area	23	606	125	754
Total Students and Trainees in Canada Administered by CIDA	23	606	125	754
Students and Trainees in Canada Administered by Other Institutions on Behalf of CIDA		220	17	237
Total Students and Trainees in Canada	23	826	142	991

Table N

First[1] and Third[2] Country Students and Trainees
(academic year 1981-82)

Area	First Country	Third Country	Total by Area
Asia	8	57	65
Africa	254	119	373
Central and South America and Caribbean	6	270	276
Total by Type	268	446	
Total First and Third Country Students and Trainees			714

1. Students and trainees studying in their own country under CIDA sponsorship.
2. Students and trainees studying in another developing country under CIDA sponsorship.

Table O

Selected Data on Aid to Developing Countries by Major Donor Countries, 1980

Donor Country	Net ODA[1] (millions of $U.S.)			Rank in Terms of Total ODA	ODA/GNP[1] Percentage	Rank in Terms of ODA/GNP
	Bilateral	Multilateral	Total			
DAC Members[2]						
Australia	477	180	657	14	.48	13
Austria	146	28	174	21	.23	21-22
Belgium	441	139	580	15	.49	12
Canada	640	396	1,036	10	.42	15
Denmark	253	215	468	17	.72	10
Finland	61	45	106	23	.22	23
France	3,331	713	4,044	2	.62	11
Germany	2,274	1,243	3,517	3	.43	14
Italy	73	600	673	13	.17	25
Japan	1,961	1,343	3,304	4	.32	17-18
Netherlands	1,174	403	1,577	7	.99	6
New Zealand	51	20	71	25	.32	17-18
Norway	271	202	473	16	.82	8
Sweden	676	247	923	11	.76	9
Switzerland	170	76	246	20	.24	20
United Kingdom	1,255	526	1,781	6	.34	16
United States	4,366	2,772	7,138	1	.27	19
Sub-total: DAC	**17,620**	**9,148**	**26,768**		**.37**	
OPEC Members[3]						
Algeria	40	43	83	24	.21	24
Iran	−25	28	3	27	.00	27
Iraq	775	54	829	12	2.12	5
Kuwait	1,031	157	1,188	8	3.88	3
Libya	218	63	281	19	.92	7
Nigeria	9	33	42	26	.05	26
Qatar	266	33	299	18	4.50	1
Saudi Arabia	2,766	267	3,033	5	2.60	4
United Arab Emirates	1,004	57	1,061	9	3.96	2
Venezuela	10	120	130	22	.23	21-22
Sub-total: OPEC	**6,094**	**855**	**6,949**		**1.48**	
Total	**23,714**	**10,003**	**33,717**			

1. ODA: official development assistance (or aid)
   GNP: gross national product
2. Development Assistance Committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.
3. Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

Source: Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, DAC Chairman's Report, DAC (81) 20 Paris, September 1981.

Table P

Aid Disbursements in Selected Developing Countries by Source of Funds, 1980
(in millions of $U.S.)

	Bilateral		Multilateral Agencies	Total
	DAC*	OPEC*		
Asia				
Bangladesh	850.4	50.1	362.1	1,262.6
India	633.4	101.1	1,521.7	2,256.2
Indonesia	844.2	11.0	94.3	949.5
Nepal	84.0	6.8	72.3	163.1
Pakistan	339.2	364.7	418.4	1,122.3
Sri Lanka	296.1	56.1	87.6	439.8
Sub-total: Asia	**3,047.3**	**589.8**	**2,556.4**	**6,193.5**
Africa				
Botswana	83.5		22.6	106.1
Cameroon	171.4	24.1	70.9	266.4
Chad	20.2		15.1	35.3
Egypt	1,187.0	4.8	195.7	1,387.5
Gambia	16.5	7.0	30.9	54.4
Ghana	107.1	25.2	59.3	191.6
Ivory Coast	151.9		58.5	210.4
Kenya	276.6		119.6	396.2
Lesotho	59.6	.1	30.6	90.3
Mali	131.4	17.3	103.4	252.1
Mauritania	53.5	69.8	36.0	159.3
Niger	105.0	1.7	63.6	170.3
Senegal	181.9	2.1	79.1	263.1
Swaziland	32.5		17.4	49.9
Tanzania	523.1	7.4	127.5	658.0
Upper Volta	151.1		61.2	212.3
Zaire	316.8	23.5	105.7	446.0
Zambia	233.8		61.6	295.4
Sub-total: Africa	**3,802.9**	**183.0**	**1,258.7**	**5,244.6**

cont'd...

Aid Disbursements in Selected Developing Countries by Source of Funds, 1980
(in millions of $U.S.)

	Bilateral		Multilateral Agencies	Total
	DAC*	OPEC*		
Central America and Caribbean				
Belize	11.0		3.6	14.6
El Salvador	49.5		47.0	96.5
Haiti	62.8		42.3	105.1
Honduras	47.7		55.4	103.1
Jamaica	83.5	10.0	32.5	126.0
Sub-total: Central America and Caribbean	**254.5**	**10.0**	**180.8**	**445.3**
South America				
Bolivia	99.0		71.0	170.0
Colombia	31.8		58.3	90.1
Guyana	12.5		30.6	43.1
Peru	176.6		26.6	203.2
Sub-total: South America	**319.9**		**186.5**	**506.4**
Total All Countries	**7,424.6**	**782.80**	**4,182.4**	**12,389.8**

Source: Geographical Distribution of Financial Flows to Developing Countries, OECD, Paris, 1981.
* See Table O, Notes 2 and 3.

Table Q

Aid Disbursements in Selected Developing Countries Ranked by Major Bilateral Donor, 1980
(millions of $U.S.)

Region and Country	Total Bilateral ODA	Bilateral ODA[1] Five Largest Bilateral Donors[2] 1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	Canada's Rank	Canada's % of Total Bilateral ODA
Asia								
Bangladesh	850.4	I 215.1	US 174.0	D 114.6	UK 99.2	CDN 57.1	5	6.7%
India	633.4	NL 144.8	UK 133.9	US 83.0	S 69.5	J 37.4	6	5.7%
Indonesia	844.2	J 350.0	US 117.0	NL 85.4	A 66.6	D 65.6	10	1.7%
Nepal	84.0	J 24.3	D 18.8	UK 15.6	CH 8.1	US 8.0	6	5.1%
Pakistan	339.2	J 112.4	UK 43.7	US 42.0	NL 31.2	CDN 28.4	5	8.4%
Sri Lanka	296.1	UK 73.3	US 55.0	J 44.8	CDN 29.3	S 23.1	4	9.9%
Africa								
Botswana	83.5	UK 19.5	D 14.9	S 13.2	N 12.8	US 12.0	8	3.2%
Cameroon	171.4	F 94.7	D 25.3	CDN 17.8	UK 11.9	US 10.0	3	10.4%
Chad	20.2	F 9.8	US 6.0	D 1.5	N 1.4	CH .4	6	1.0%
Egypt	1,187.0	US 834.0	J 123.0	D 106.7	F 33.0	CDN 31.1	5	2.6%
Gambia	16.5	D 5.0	UK 4.7	US 4.0	F 1.1	DK&NL .6	7	.6%
Ghana	107.1	UK 34.8	D 26.2	US 19.0	CDN 13.9	NL 4.8	4	13.0%

cont'd...

Aid Disbursements in Selected Developing Countries Ranked by Major Bilateral Donor, 1980

(millions of $U.S.)

Region and Country	Total Bilateral ODA	Bilateral ODA[1] Five Largest Bilateral Donors[2] 1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	Canada's Rank	Canada's % of Total Bilateral ODA
Ivory Coast	151.9	F 118.3	D 11.7	B 10.0	CDN 4.8	UK 3.6	4	3.2%
Kenya	276.6	NL 47.5	US 39.0	UK 38.9	D 34.1	S 28.4	9	3.5%
Lesotho	59.6	D 18.0	US 16.0	UK 9.6	CDN 5.8	NL 3.9	4	9.7%
Mali	131.4	F 44.6	D 27.0	US 23.0	CDN 12.8	NL 12.5	4	9.7%
Mauritania	53.5	F 20.1	US 15.0	D 11.8	NL 4.7	CDN .9	5	1.7%
Niger	105.0	F 48.5	D 21.5	B 10.1	US 9.0	J 6.3	6	3.5%
Senegal	181.9	F 107.7	US 36.0	D 11.9	CDN 6.8	B 6.4	4	3.7%
Swaziland	32.5	UK 13.5	US 11.0	D 2.5	S 1.6	CDN 1.4	5	4.3%
Tanzania	523.1	NL 83.2	S 78.1	D 74.5	UK 73.2	N 44.2	9	3.7%
Upper Volta	151.1	F 55.9	D 31.3	US 28.0	NL 18.1	CDN 8.2	5	5.4%
Zaire	316.8	B 169.7	J&F 39.4	D 36.8	CDN 13.5	US 11.0	4	4.3%
Zambia	233.8	UK 43.1	US 41.0	D 35.3	S 31.1	NL 27.8	6	6.8%

Region and Country	Total Bilateral ODA	Bilateral ODA[1] Five Largest Bilateral Donors[2] 1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	Canada's Rank	Canada's % of Total Bilateral ODA
The Americas								
Central America and Caribbean								
El Salvador	49.5	US 43.0	CDN 2.1	D 1.6	NL 1.2	F .5	2	4.2%
Haiti	62.8	US 35.0	D 9.0	F 7.3	CDN 5.4	J 2.2	4	8.6%
Honduras	47.7	US 19.0	J 7.2	NL 6.9	D 4.9	CDN 4.1	5	8.6%
Jamaica	83.5	NL 34.4	US 16.0	D 8.6	CDN &UK 7.7	N 6.0	4	9.2%
South America								
Bolivia	99.0	US 40.0	D 21.5	J 19.2	CH 3.3	NL 3.2	10	.9%
Colombia	31.8	D 19.6	NL 10.8	CDN 5.3	J 4.3	B 2.3	3	16.7%
Guyana	12.5	US 5.0	CDN 4.1	NL 1.8	UK 1.1	J .4	2	32.8%
Peru	176.6	D 58.6	Us 53.0	NL 34.3	J 11.1	F 5.2	8	1.1%

DAC Members

Australia	**AUS**
Austria	**A**
Belgium	**B**
Canada	**CDN**
Denmark	**DK**
Finland	**FN**
France	**F**
Germany	**D**
Italy	**I**
Japan	**J**
Netherlands	**NL**
New Zealand	**NZ**
Norway	**N**
Sweden	**S**
Switzerland	**CH**
United Kingdom	**UK**
United States	**US**

Source: Geographical Distribution of Financial Flows to Developing Countries, OECD, Paris, 1981.

1. ODA: official development assistance (or aid)
2. In cases where two countries have the same rank both countries are shown and the dollar volume relates to each donor's ODA.

Table R

Export and Import Trade Between Canada and Some Developing Countries

(Calendar Year) ($ million)

	Exports from Canada			Imports to Canada		
	1979	1980	1981	1979	1980	1981
Asia						
Afghanistan	1.02	.34	.12	1.00	.18	.19
Bangladesh	79.22	74.50	56.55	8.48	11.62	7.46
Burma	2.48	2.61	2.71	.70	.16	.16
India[1]	225.78	352.51	346.15	93.25	94.45	107.01
Indonesia	62.64	215.03	94.09	42.11	28.91	36.96
Korea (Republic of)	365.41	504.33	446.23	462.86	414.38	608.08
Malaysia	65.33	93.02	125.71	96.28	83.39	100.03
Pakistan	87.23	58.48	89.02	11.30	15.39	17.47
Philippines	84.87	108.21	83.10	78.28	101.48	108.70
Singapore	114.83	198.16	145.66	164.09	149.66	174.63
Sri Lanka	12.07	25.23	33.42	17.07	16.98	17.47
Thailand	87.25	141.60	116.00	31.70	24.69	33.07
Vietnam	22.42	.36	.92	.02	.06	.66
Sub-total: Asia	1,210.55	1,774.38	**1,539.68**	1,007.14	941.35	**1,211.89**
Africa						
Algeria	214.75	393.08	389.34	87.27	12.08	424.32
Benin	20.47	3.39	2.36	x	x	.02
Cameroon	9.42	13.16	79.03	.10	.69	.49
Egypt	36.70	129.57	127.02	89.54	10.72	6.60
Ethiopia	3.10	19.40	34.73	.95	.84	1.65
Gabon	1.29	3.12	4.12	1.57	6.70	12.65
Gambia	.06	.20	.02		.01	
Ghana	32.13	24.00	21.23	2.02	5.07	4.91
Guinea	.57	1.46	.71	20.99	39.95	20.37
Ivory Coast	32.56	18.74	19.60	6.33	3.18	8.73
Kenya	18.08	14.04	26.69	15.63	17.77	12.90
Madagascar	1.15	23.36	16.24	.59	.85	.35
Malawi	2.20	21.03	1.16	.34	.48	.67
Mauritania	7.98	.90	2.85	.24	x	
Mauritius	2.28	.80	1.00	3.85	.04	.06
Morocco	67.70	70.88	104.09	6.77	11.09	15.21
Mozambique	17.38	14.12	19.68	4.13	3.18	.84
Nigeria	50.11	102.42	96.80	.72	41.75	112.01

	Exports from Canada			Imports to Canada		
	1979	1980	1981	1979	1980	1981
Senegal	16.83	8.14	13.78	.16	1.59	1.79
Sierra Leone	.61	.87	1.16	2.74	.03	
Somalia	1.08	2.04	3.59		x	.23
Sudan	8.94	7.92	10.30	.26	1.03	.44
Tanzania	33.36	21.75	14.17	3.38	4.88	5.10
Togo	8.55	1.26	.77	.05		
Tunisia	39.66	58.56	73.55	.71	.28	1.44
Uganda	1.96	.18	.47	.03	.99	.46
Zaire[2]	4.14	28.25	45.56	1.78	8.36	.61
Zambia	2.97	11.71	3.63	x	.03	3.75
Zimbabwe	.13	.59	6.75		.06	2.18
Other Anglophone African countries	53.68	7.53	14.80	15.08	21.76	.77
Sub-total: Africa	689.84	1,002.47	**1,135.20**	265.23	193.41	**638.55**
Americas						
Central America and the Caribbean						
Barbados	29.67	33.45	40.70	8.57	11.51	9.28
Belize	5.39	3.83	3.47	1.07	1.75	3.24
Costa Rica	35.59	30.06	21.97	34.80	35.24	38.99
Cuba	257.37	416.51	452.38	106.77	163.47	196.51
Dominican Republic	33.39	51.66	48.86	22.74	17.48	17.67
El Salvador	15.60	15.33	19.45	27.29	26.91	25.14
Guatemala	21.29	21.70	17.98	16.62	25.08	35.98
Haiti	30.02	26.64	21.75	6.64	6.61	7.53
Honduras	15.82	23.06	21.06	30.01	39.62	35.46
Jamaica	61.84	62.50	80.69	50.14	49.92	97.53
Nicaragua	2.82	14.71	16.41	8.69	31.50	52.09
Trinidad and Tobago	127.20	119.60	105.05	19.01	11.25	75.32
Leeward and Windward Is.	22.48	28.31	33.19	3.16	2.34	1.82
Sub-total: Central America and the Caribbean	658.48	847.36	**882.96**	335.51	422.68	**596.56**

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Export and Import Trade Between Canada and Some Developing Countries

(Calendar Year) ($ million)

	Exports from Canada			Imports to Canada		
	1979	1980	1981	1979	1980	1981
South America						
Argentina	284.40	226.46	149.53	65.34	36.14	79.36
Bolivia	5.94	6.95	10.29	16.11	16.68	18.49
Brazil	421.56	893.22	678.00	313.19	348.12	430.80
Chile	92.20	108.68	115.44	55.36	97.10	110.51
Colombia	97.03	185.29	180.12	95.83	101.57	83.39
Ecuador	49.03	81.99	84.16	57.90	40.64	47.09
Guyana	12.31	15.03	16.88	33.03	35.72	22.64
Paraguay	2.02	1.93	1.36	14.50	4.54	1.39
Peru	43.36	54.71	92.49	48.86	94.46	49.75
Suriname	4.58	4.82	5.53	10.42	7.32	8.88
Sub-total: South America	1,012.43	1,579.08	**1,333.80**	710.54	782.29	**852.30**
Sub-total: Americas	1,670.91	2,426.44	**2,216.76**	1,046.05	1,204.97	**1,448.86**
Europe						
Malta	2.21	1.48	3.05	1.51	2.00	2.12
Portugal	68.32	100.41	92.86	49.55	51.68	52.31
Sub-total: Europe	70.53	101.89	**95.91**	51.06	53.68	**54.43**
Oceania						
Papua New Guinea	3.00	2.44	14.03	6.42	.96	3.43
Sub-total: Oceania	3.00	2.44	**14.03**	6.42	.96	**3.43**
Total Trade with some Countries	3,644.83	5,307.62	**5,001.58**	2,375.90	2,394.37	**3,357.16**

1. Includes trade with Bhutan, Nepal and Sikkim.
2. Includes trade with Burundi and Rwanda.

x Less than half the smallest digit shown; i.e. less than $5,000.

Part 2

Definitions

Aid or Official Development Assistance

The word "aid" or "assistance" refers only to flows which qualify as official development assistance (ODA), i.e. grants or loans undertaken by the official sector (see definition) with the promotion of economic development and welfare as main objectives. Loans are provided at concessional financial terms and must have at least a 25 per cent grant element (see definition).

BILATERAL AID: When Canada maintains control over its contribution to such an extent that the decisions regarding disposal of the funds are taken at the discretion of Canada.

MULTILATERAL AID: Contributions are recorded as multilateral if the recipient organization is active in development and if:

a) amounts received are pooled so that they lose their identity and become an integral part of the organization's financial assets.

b) members of organizations are government representatives acting in an official capacity and not as individuals.

Capital Subscriptions (Investments)

Capital subscriptions are also known in Canada as "investments". These subscriptions are assigned to each country when it becomes a member of an international institution. Shares are issued to members according to the amounts of their capital subscriptions. According to the articles of agreement, these shares are to be repurchased by the institution when a country ceases to be a member.

Contributions to Special Funds (Advances)

Contributions to the special funds of financial institutions are known in Canada as "advances". These advances are similar to capital subscriptions, but no shares are issued to member countries. Contributions to special funds are returned only when a country ceases to be a member.

Developing Countries (LDCs)

The Development Assistance Committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development uses the following list: all countries and territories in Africa (except South Africa); in America (except the U.S. and Canada); in Asia (except Japan); and in Oceania (except Australia and New Zealand). In Europe the list comprises Cyprus, Gibraltar, Greece, Malta, Portugal, Spain, Turkey and Yugoslavia.

Canada is helping some 80 countries, but aid is concentrated in about 40 countries.

Grant Element

The grant element is an index measure of a loan's degree of concessionality, or "softness", calculated on the basis of interest rate, grace period (interval to first repayment) and maturity (interval to final repayment). Specifically, the grant element is the difference between the face value of the loan and the discounted (at 10 per cent) present value of the service payments to be made by the borrower during the lifetime of the loan, expressed as a percentage of the face value. Thus, the grant element would be nil for a loan carrying an interest rate of 10 per cent; it would be 100 per cent for a grant; and it lies between these two limits for soft loans. (See Loans)

Gross National Product (GNP)

GNP is the measure of total domestic and foreign output claimed by residents of a country.* The aid volume (net disbursements) of donor countries is expressed in percentage of their GNP. In 1981-82 Canadian aid represented .44 per cent of its GNP.

Least Developed Countries (LLDCs)

An initial list of 25 LLDCs was defined by the United Nations in 1971 according to the following criteria:

i) per capita gross domestic product (GDP) below $100 per annum,
ii) manufacturing under 10 per cent of GDP,
iii) literate population (15 years and over) below 20 per cent of total.

This list was later supplemented by six more countries for a total of 31 LLDCs on the internationally recognized list. (See Table K)

Loans

All Canadian loans on concessional terms to developing countries are channeled through CIDA and are mainly of two standard types at the present:

	Grant element	
	55.20%	90.34%
Interest rate	3%	0%
Grace period	7 years	10 years
Maturity	30 years	50 years

Official Sector

CIDA is the official agency that has the task of aiding development efforts in the world, but other federal departments and provincial governments also contribute to Canadian aid. In our data we identify the major contributions of federal departments as well as provincial government contributions to non-governmental organizations. However, other minor contributions from federal departments or from provincial or municipal governments are not included. Flows from the Export Development Corporation are not at concessional financial rates (grant element over 25%) and are not considered official development assistance since they serve principally to help Canadian exporters compete favorably with their counterparts in other countries.

* By contrast to gross domestic product (GDP), GNP excludes goods produced and services rendered within its territory by non-residents.